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# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the  
way to keep up with modern  
knowledge is to read a good  
newspaper.

Vol. XIV.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 7, 1912

One Dollar a year.

No. 19

## YOUR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

**M**AY and ought to be a serious matter to you on November 5th. Your man may win or may lose. Whichever happens, a month from that time you will be reconciled to the result and continue to be a patriotic and happy citizen.

But it is different with clothes; your vote on that matter is directly in your own personal interest. If you vote right you win a good deal and if you vote wrong you lose. We want you to vote for our Hart, Schaffner & Marx suits and overcoats. We are making a big hit with these goods and we want one of them to hit you.

## R. R. COYLE

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

### HAVEN'T WE BEEN FAIR?

The most remarkable political campaign this country has known since 1800 has just come to a close. Excitement has run high everywhere, and partisan lines have been closely drawn. There has been much bitterness and vituperation, part of the time between the candidates themselves, and this spirit has been largely prevalent among the various speakers, their supporters and pretty generally in the press.

THE CITIZEN saw the storm coming early in the spring, and since it is a newspaper, having opinions and convictions and above all a conscience, which we fear some have not, it had to take sides, and take sides regardless of consequences. And there has hardly been a moment when it has had any doubt of the result. But the very fact that it was assured of a result contrary to its convictions bound it to plead for the right as it saw the right. And it has done that, or attempted to do that, without bitterness and in a spirit of fairness.

As an evidence of this fairness, attention should be called to the appeal of the three parties that has been published week after week. THE CITIZEN has therefore been a kind of forum for the discussion of the issues by advocates of the three parties.

Another evidence of that fairness, that we hope will not be forgotten, is the fact that bitter personalities were not used, admiration being expressed for each candidate, the parties alone and the history of the parties being used as the criteria of judgment.

The principle that has guided all along has been that of toleration. If a man differs from us religiously we concede him honesty of conviction and we only ask the same concession of him. The same principle should govern, so far as we are concerned, in politics. We do not expect everybody to believe as we believe, think as we think, or see as we see, and of course we cannot be expected to see as others see. Each should, therefore, attribute to the other honesty of thought and purpose, and when this is done there is no occasion for bitterness or hard feeling.

As in the state election last fall, the principles and candidates we supported have gone down to defeat, but now, as then, we shall support the winning side, and we only hope that the new administration in the nation will be as successful and as worthy of our support as the state administration has been.

## SEE CHRISMAN

FOR

## STOVES and RANGES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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Cut Rates on Comforts and All Wool Blankets

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## UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

The "New York" Launched — The White House Bride to Marry Again — McNamaras not Deterred by Prison Walls — Loss of Life in Orphanage Fire — Harvard Defeats Princeton.

The Goebel Letter — Sanitarium Burns in Louisville — Fire at The State University — Officers of the Kentucky Medical Association — War on Blindness — Fire at Whitesburg.

### MR. GOEBEL'S LETTER

Mr. Justus Goebel of Covington addressed an open letter to the Governor and officers of the state and all the citizens of the state, a few days ago, which will be found in full in this issue of The Citizen. In this letter Mr. Goebel insists that the state be properly represented by capable attorneys in the suits to compel the corporations to pay their share of the state's taxes. In reply, the Governor states that he is anxious that the Commonwealth be properly represented, but he can only appoint additional counsel on the recommendation of the Attorney General. He also takes occasion to say that the big corporations are not bearing their burden of the expenses of the Government and that he is in favor of uniform taxation.

### SANITARIUM BURNS

The Martinsville Sanitarium on 4th and York Sts., Louisville, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday. One inmate, Dr. J. W. Feltz, of South Fork, Ky., who was ill in a ward on one of the upper floors, was burned to death and several others had narrow escapes, being taken from windows or climbing to the roof.

### RECORDS BURNED

A fire in the office of Mechanics Hall, State University, last Wednesday night, completely destroyed the contents of the room, resulting in a loss and damage amounting to three thousand. Aside from the furniture and nearly a thousand volumes on engineering, etc., the alumni records of the department were destroyed.

### KENTUCKY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Kentucky Medical Association adjourned its annual session.

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Continued on Page Five

## VICEPRESIDENT SHERMAN DEAD

END COMES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Public Funeral Last Saturday in Charge of Senate — Government in Mourning.



© by American Press Association.

VICE PRESIDENT JAMES S. SHERMAN.

Vice President Sherman died at his home in Utica, N. Y., Wednesday night, the 30th, at 9:40 p. m.

The immediate cause of his death was uremic poisoning resulting from Bright's Disease, Mr. Sherman having been unconscious during most of the preceding day and the end recognized as near at hand by the family and intimate friends.

President Taft received the news (Continued on Page Five)

## IN THE LAST DITCH TURKISH ARMY HURLED BACK UPON CONSTANTINOPLE BY ALLIES

Porte asks Powers to Intervene — May Be Driven out of Europe.

The case of the Turks is desperate, the allied armies having had another week of unbroken success.

Advices continue to come that Adrianople has fallen, but this is doubted. There is no doubt, however, that the Bulgarians and the allied forces have driven the powerful army of the Turks, that was considered almost invincible, back upon the defenses of Constantinople and threaten, within a few days, to capture that city. Of a territory more than sixty-five thousand square miles in extent, held by the Turks in Europe, only Constantinople now remains if the allies hold what they have conquered. The dream, held through so many centuries, of the dawning of a day when Europe should be rid of the Turk's persecutions, massacres and encroachments would cease, is about to be realized.

England is in sack-cloth and ashes, lamenting her lost opportunity and grieving over the fact that she has allowed the unspeakable conditions to exist so long when she might have easily shown her hand. Germany is in active sympathy with the Turks, while the French people, not the Government, are rejoicing at the victories of the allies. The Powers are exchanging notes, but they are quite different in tone from what they were at the beginning of hostilities. France is trying to bring them to a declaration of territorial disinterestedness.

The Porte is unceasing in his pleadings, while the allies, encouraged by their success, are declaring that peace proposals can only come direct, and the world is rejoicing in their spunk.

This has been the most spectacular war in all the history of wars.

### ATTENTION!

The main interest of everybody, of course, this week is centered on politics. We have, therefore, devoted considerable time and expense to getting the latest and most reliable news of Tuesday's election, which will be found in the bulletin preceding the election returns on this page.

We are sure that our readers will be pleased with the excellent cuts of the successful candidates and Mr. Bryan which we present.

The other features of the paper have been in no wise neglected, however, and we direct attention to our Agricultural Department, Our Teachers' Department, Domestic Science Course, etc., on page 3 and page 2, our editorial page.

Some important features have been crowded out but they will appear next week.



Photo copyright by American Press Association.

WOODROW WILSON.

## WOODROW WILSON THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Early Returns Indicate Tremendous Popular Majority for the Democratic Candidate

WILL LIKELY GET FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Indications are that Roosevelt, While Ignominiously Defeated, Is Ahead of Taft

### LOCAL ELECTIONS

(Bulletin, 3:00 p. m., Wednesday—Courtesy of Lexington Leader.)

The electoral vote according to latest returns is as follows: Wilson 431, Roosevelt 85, Taft 15.

The Roosevelt states are Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa and South Dakota. The Taft states are Idaho, Utah, and Vermont. Taft ran ahead of Roosevelt in Kentucky.

Caleb Powers was re-elected in the Eleventh District by about 3,000. Langley of the Tenth was also re-elected. Judge Kirk was defeated by his Democratic opponent in the Seventh Appellate District by about 3,000.

Woodrow Wilson will be the next President of the United States.

The first bulletins received by The Citizen, election night, began to come about 7:30, and from the very first they showed a drift toward the Democratic candidate. Meager and unsatisfactory for two or three hours, they were still unmistakable in their trend.

Until after midnight nothing could be heard from Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, the service seeming to be engrossed with New York and Chicago news.

Chairman Barnes of New York early conceded that state to Wilson by more than a hundred thousand, and later along it was claimed by one hundred and fifty thousand.

The various bulletins for New York

Continued on page five

## NOW IS THE TIME

to see us about your Roof. Winter will be here soon. Orders are coming in fast. The price of steel is advancing rapidly. The Best Time is Right Now. Drop us a card in order to get you on our list.

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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(Incorporated)

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### SPLENDID DIVIDENDS

For many years we have noted the effects of certain diseases, or of serious wounds upon different persons, and always the individual of temperate habits has had much better show for recovery than the intemperate. In fact, the chances are decidedly against the typhoid or pneumonia patient, or the person seriously wounded, who has been an habitual drinker, and it is well known that intemperance is conducive to certain diseases, especially the so-called degenerative diseases.

The statement of Col. Roosevelt's physicians, on the morning after he was shot a few weeks ago, is a splendid confirmation of these observations, and should be heralded the world over, that it may have its due effect upon the young. It is as follows:

"We find Mr. Roosevelt in magnificent physical condition, due to his regular physical exercise, and his habitual abstinence from tobacco and liquor."

Of course, it developed that Mr. Roosevelt's wound did not touch any vital part, but it was serious enough that he would have been disabled for a much longer time, if it had not been for his splendid physical make-up, and his temperate habits.

This statement of his physicians is a refutation sufficient for all time, it would seem, to the calumnies that some have sought to heap upon him, by charging that he drinks heavily. The Citizen has never believed these charges, and, long before this statement, had seen them refuted sufficiently to know that they were not worthy of credence.

Mr. Roosevelt is a splendid example of physical manhood, and it is good to know that he is: because he determined to be so, and that he has built up his strength from a naturally feeble constitution by exercise and temperance. There could be no stronger argument against intemperance and other vicious habits, and at the same time there can be no more telling appeal upon the young, who are inclined to go astray, and who think that it matters not what they do in youth.

### BILLY RUGH

Billy Rugh, a very common looking name, but it belonged to a very uncommon individual. Billy Rugh was a hero if there ever was one. "Greater love hath no man than this—that a man lay down his life for his friend."

And such was the love of Billy Rugh. A young girl whom he had never seen would have died from a burn if some one had not given up enough skin to graft over the burn. And it was Billy Rugh that offered to make the sacrifice.

It is true that it was from a withered leg, but the sacrifice was none the less great since he forfeited his life in making it, the leg having to be amputated which resulted in his death.

Billy Rugh was a Gary, Ind., newsboy, and, owing to the fact that he had always been a cripple, his struggle had been doubly hard and his fine spirit had chafed under it. "I never had a chance to be a hero," he said, forgetful of the fact that his whole life was a heroic one. And, just before he died, he exclaimed, "At least now they can't say I was never no good to nobody."

It was fitting that Gary gave the newsboy a public funeral. It was fitting that the whole city turned out—that the public officials were in the line of march, the police department and the school children, and that neighboring cities should contribute their quota to the demonstration in his honor. And it is fitting that the name

of Billy Rugh be heralded wherever there is a newspaper and that his story be told the world over.

### REAL BURIED TREASURE

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears an account of the financial saving produced by good roads. Following is an extract:

"There are more than 200,000,000 tons of farm products hauled every year on the roads of the United States. The average distance—the mean of the great and the least—from farm to market, is 9.4 miles. The average cost of hauling in the United States is from twenty-three to twenty-five cents per ton per mile. The average cost on the good roads only of this country is from ten to twelve cents per mile.

"Multiply 9.4 (average distance) by twenty-three cents (average cost per ton per mile) by 200,000,000 (minimum tonnage hauled), and the result is the tidy sum of \$432,400,000 spent yearly in hauling by the farmers of this country. If the cost of hauling were cut in half, they would save \$216,200,000, which would build nearly 100,000 miles of good roads, all by itself.

"Please note carefully that the average cost of hauling is more than cut in half on the good roads of this country. When Captain Kidd buried treasure, he had gold and precious stones, jewels and money, objects of art and silver and gems of all kinds.

"Look once more at these pictures, then at your own road. Remember, roads do not build themselves. They do pay for themselves when built, but some man has to finance and build them first. What are you going to do about your share of buried money? Do you answer?"

### WHAT GOOD ROADS MEAN TO A COMMUNITY

First, they mean a decreased expense in hauling produce to market and in getting goods home from town. A farmer in Sullivan, Tennessee, in 1908 had to haul barbed wire from Kingsport to Bristol, a distance of twenty-five miles. He found that with a two-horse team the largest load he could draw was 500 pounds, and that three days were necessary to make the trip. To haul one ton, therefore, took twelve days, which, reckoned at three dollars a day for man and team, was an expense of thirty-six dollars. A bond issue was finally made and the strip of road over which he had hauled the wire was improved so that the same team can haul a ton to the load and make the round trip in two days, at a cost of six dollars. In Madison County, Tennessee, before the roads were improved a bale of cotton was a load for a team. Now the same team can haul ten bales to the load in less time. Figure it out.

Second, good roads improve farm values. A farmer in Lee County, Virginia, owned a tract of one hundred acres which he offered for \$1,800. In 1908 the road past his farm was improved, and though he fought the improvement he has since refused \$3,000 for this place. On this same road a tract increased from \$6,000 to \$9,000 in value after the improvement of the highway.

Third, road improvement means better access to schools and better schools. It means the facilitation of the rural mail service, which is now seriously hampered in many places by the condition of the roads. It also means a better and more attractive country and a consequent lessening of the cityward drift of rural population. Let us have more good roads. They are worth while.—Southern Agriculturist.

Some fellows will be "good" fellows and that's why they never become old fellows.

In the bloom of youth no ornament is so lovely as that of virtue.—John Woolman.

The man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything.—Roosevelt.

"He who stands And sees the mighty vehicle of State Dragged through the mire to some ignoble fate, And makes not such brave protest as he can, Is no American."

Not what we give, but what we share, For the gift without the giver is bare.—Lowell.

The more virtuous a man is the more virtue he sees in others.—Sir Walter Scott.

"Good, better, best; Never, never rest, 'Till your good is better And your better's best."

## MILLIONS

### Can Be Saved To Kentucky

### By The Appointment Of Adequate Counsel

### Justus Goebel Makes Strong Appeal for Protection To People's Interests

### In Open Letter He Asks That Lawyers Known To Be Loyal To the Cause Of the People and Free From Corporation Taint be Employed In the Suits Against Tax-Dodging Corporations

#### OPEN LETTER.

Frankfort and Covington, Ky., October 31st, 1912.

To His Excellency, Governor James B. McCreary; to all Administrative and Legislative officers of the State and to all citizens of the Commonwealth who are interested in equal and uniform taxation:

"Tell my friends to be brave and fearless and loyal to the great common people."

These last words of my assassinated brother, William Goebel, have a sacred significance to me and when in September, 1909, I again commenced to take an active interest in our State's affairs, it was not to gain political favor, for there is no office I would have; but it was with hope and confidence that my work would, during the administration of the present state officers, open up an opportunity for Kentucky to take up William Goebel's work where the assassin's bullet had interrupted it, and in that event every department of our government would give thereto by voice and action most positive, vigorous and loyal support.

#### Relief Must Come.

Necessity for action in the interest of the people has grown as years have passed until it has developed into what is to-day a crying shame and from which relief must come.

Too long, altogether too long, has there been unjust discrimination against the people, unjust and burdensome taxation upon the people, as compared with what has been required to be paid by the big corporations of our State. Corporation lawyers have boasted since the death of William Goebel was a benefit to the corporations. If this was true, the question is, how much longer shall the people be held in bondage because of his death?

God knows the corporations now suing the State have been able to procure (and the word procure is used advisedly) immunity long enough from paying their just share of the taxes.

A hundred million dollar increase in the value of corporation property for taxation opens a new era in the State's affairs, and has awakened the people, and brought them to a realization of what has been done to them, and there will be a further awakening, which will correct abuses equally as great as unequal taxation. A true awakening of the people has come, and henceforth every man who would hold office must be a progressive, and no limitation will satisfy them; they will sweep aside and into oblivion as old chaff any man who hesitates or dares stand in the way of betterment of conditions and improvement in every way for the whole people.

#### Gross Undervaluation.

No one doubts, had William Goebel been permitted to live, that which was done last month by the Board of Valuation and Assessment would have been done more than a decade ago, and to-day, instead of the large corporations fighting in the courts and by sinister methods, endeavoring to perpetuate unjust and unequal taxation, to throttle the action of this State Taxing Board, the first to act fully in the interest of the people, they would long ago have been paying into the State, county and city treasuries their just proportion of taxes.

It is very evident that in Kentucky, as in other States, big corporations will never pay a cent more of taxes than they are made to pay. Take the case of the C. & O. R. R. In 1911 this road, on its entire system in Kentucky, paid taxes on a total valuation of only \$9,313,270, whereas the street railway company of the city of Louisville was made to pay on a valuation of \$10,800,000. The C. & O. R. R. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$2,171,189, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$2,743,



JUSTUS GOEBEL. GOV. J. B. MCCREARY. Kentucky Delegates From State at Large to DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, BALTIMORE, JUNE, 1912.

350, whereas the Board found their 1912 assessment should be \$18,798,630. The C. & O. T. P. R. R. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$3,110,197, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$3,559,320, whereas the Board found their 1912 assessment should be \$10,674,200. The I. C. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$1,989,870, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$4,510,320, whereas the Board found their 1912 assessment should be \$14,746,857. The L. & N. R. R. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$6,504,879, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$11,899,200, whereas the Board found their 1912 assessment should be \$45,428,074.

The Covington companies in the past paid as little, proportionately, as did most of the above mentioned companies, and without exception all these companies and the two others suing wanted the same assessments for 1912 that they had in 1911. The Board of Valuation and Assessment based their 1912 assessments on convincing proof of values placed before them, and the assessments are uniformly just and fair, and of the more than four hundred corporations assessed, only seven have protested in the courts, and these are among those that have always proportionately paid the least.

In the last twelve years the State, counties and cities have been robbed, and the word robbed is the only word that fits the case, of more than ten million dollars in taxes.

In the years from 1902 to 1911, inclusive, a period of ten years, there has been an average increase in the franchise assessments of the four largest railroads of the State of only 14 per cent yearly, and this almost unbelievable record of astonishingly small increases was made in the ten best years for earnings that the railroads of this country ever saw.

The picture here presented of the previous inadequate franchise assessments is astounding, but when one examines into the situation regarding the tangible assessments made by Railroad Commissions of the properties of six of the corporations now suing the State, the word "astounding" is inadequate and must be here supplanted by the word "dumfounding" to state more correctly what the tangible assessment picture actually presents.

#### Work Is Delayed a Decade.

Take the case of the C. & O. R. R. and the records show that the tangible property of this company in 1892, twenty years ago, was assessed at \$8,019,577. In 1911 notwithstanding the extensions made in mileage of road, double tracking of a vast system, acquiring much new real estate, and probably more than doubling their equipment of engines and cars this company's tangible property was assessed at only \$6,270,270, or 21 1/2 per cent less than in 1892, twenty years ago.

In 1892 the market price of C. & O. stock was around 11 cents, and to-day the stock of this company is selling at 8 1/2 cents, and the capital stock has been increased to one hundred million dollars. Further comment to show that our state has been robbed is unnecessary. The tangible property of the C. & O. T. P. R. R. was assessed in 1911 for less than it was assessed in 1900, and but little more than in 1890, notwithstanding the great improvements made by the company. The other railroads have been similarly inadequately assessed on their tangible property for many years.

In May, 1910, a prominent official of one of the companies suing, stated that the special interests had in years past controlled the state's taxing boards, and the records apparently prove he told the truth in that instance. He also stated that he would control the present Board of Valuation and Assessment, but in this he has proven an ignominious failure.

#### Board Acts For People.

To date the people have won, and the Board of Valuation and Assessment, consisting of Henry M. Bosworth, chairman; Tom S. Rhea and C. F. Creel, has finished its work for 1912, and, thank God, for once it has acted in the interest of the people.

Until this year the Board of Valuation and Assessment has been controlled in the interest of the big corporations by some hook or crook, either friendship, political favor rendered

or to be rendered, bribery or intimidation, but never before has the state, county or city been given what it was rightfully entitled to.

The eight suits that have been brought against the state must be fought through all federal and state courts, and are of vital importance to our people. They involve for the state \$382,389, and for the county and city taxing districts \$823,396, or a total, annually, of \$1,205,785.

The railroad companies, realizing the magnitude of this fight and anxious to win out, not alone from a financial standpoint, but to prevent the great public denunciation that is bound to come in the wake of a victory for the state, are calling up the wonderful array of legal talent that is at their command through the power and influence that comes of the tremendous amount of money represented in their combined capitalization of approximately one billion dollars.

#### Master Legal Minds.

Among the master legal minds that are already engaged in preparing the defense of the suing corporations are Trabue, Dolan & Cox, of Louisville, for the Illinois Central Railroad Company; Galvin & Galvin, of Cincinnati, for the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company; John T. Shelby & Son, of Lexington, for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company; Col. Henry L. Stone, Helm Bruce, C. H. Moorman, R. A. Colston, of Louisville, and Browder & Browder, of Russellville, for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; Beckham & McQuown, of Frankfort, and Ernst, Cassatt & Cottle, of Cincinnati, for the South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Company and the Union Light, Heat and Power Company; Maxwell, Ramsey & Graydon, of Cincinnati, for the Adams Express Company and for the Southern Express Company.

In addition to this galaxy of legal talent, the suing corporations have a vast army of busy workers who never appear in the limelight or in the courtroom, and they may be described as research lawyers, accountants and statisticians, who are a mighty supportive element to the men who will present the cases and make the pleas and arguments.

Without detracting one iota from the splendid ability and known loyalty to the state's interests possessed by the attorney general, James Garnett, and his three assistants, the commonwealth's legal force, as compared with that of the corporations, must seem inadequate, indeed; and when it is taken into consideration that the attorney general's office has a multiplicity of cases and matters of state to fully employ their attention, and that the present situation comes in the nature of an emergency unforeseen and unprecedented in the state's history, the urgent necessity for the employment of other able lawyers as a supportive force to the attorney general becomes quite apparent.

Ability, known loyalty to the cause, and assured freedom from corporation taint should be the gauge to govern in the selection of attorneys to assist in the defense of the state's interests.

#### Justus Goebel's Interest.

My interest in the work just completed by the board was, and is, different from, and greater than, that of any man in Kentucky or elsewhere—even though he may have been connected with the work. Love of my state and love for and memory of my assassinated brother, whose brainwork constructed and whose blood stained the statutes which made it possible to do what the Board of Valuation and Assessment has just completed, have compelled me to the service I have rendered in the matter, and, without official duty resting on me, I have given untiringly and almost constantly more than five months of time, energy and study to these assessments in the interest of the state and its people, to the exclusion of every other interest—business and personal.

Therefore, with such an interest and with the knowledge that I have gained through my labors, I feel that I am qualified, amply qualified, to make an appeal, in the name of the 400,000 taxpayers of the state who furnish seven-eighths of the revenue for the state's government, and who for many years have withstood the burden of unequal taxation, to the administrative and legislative officers of the state to support the governor with unlimited

means for the necessary defense of the people's interest and cases.

There are men who have said in places that in the employment of Attorney John L. Rich the state had gone far enough, but to such men I would say, "Is your only interest the welfare of the people, and have you proven that there is no other interest that is greater with you than the people's interest?"

Every Citizen Interested.

We have been, and are, dealing in this with a matter which is vital to, and affects the comforts of every home, no matter how humble, and the pocketbook of every taxpayer in the commonwealth, be he laborer, mechanic, farmer, merchant or of any other rank or station. All have their interest in what we have been fighting for—more nearly equal taxation and relief from corporation oppression.

The question is, shall the cause of our taxpayers be defended at the bar of justice by an array of counsel of the correct standard and in keeping with the greatness and importance of these cases, which involve, not only \$1,205,785 this year, but millions upon millions in years to come, and if the assessments are upheld, mean to this generation and generations yet unborn in Kentucky, lesser tax to pay, and to the state adequate revenue for every purpose of government, economical conducted.

"Most respectfully yours,

"JUSTUS GOEBEL"

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## Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

THEME: CHRIST-CONSCIOUSNESS

BY THE REV. C. B. EISLER.

Text: I John v:10: "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself."

In this day of skeptical spiritual unrest and mental reconstruction, we hear considerable speculation as to the person and place of Jesus Christ. I want to convince you, that questions of Christ's genealogy and birth are overshadowed, in importance, for us, by the experience of His conscious birth within our present lives.

We ask no man to believe in Jesus Christ as the Son of God upon historical evidence alone, for such evidence may not be satisfactory to all. But we ask every man to believe on the Son of God and the power of a Christlike life, upon the witness of the Christ consciousness. "He that believeth on the Son of God, hath the witness in himself."

We do not ask men to give credence to external evidence, but we do ask every man to believe on the Son of God and the power of a Christlike life, upon the witness of the Christ consciousness. "He that believeth on the Son of God, hath the witness in himself."

We do not ask men to give credence to external evidence, but we commend to every soul and Christ witness in himself. We ask some of our brethren, what was the purpose of Jesus' life, and they reply that He was God in human form seeking by His death and suffering to cancel mankind's debt unto Himself in a substitutional atonement of vicarious sacrifice, whatsoever that may be. If Christ was God and found it necessary to conform to such a complicated process in order to placate Himself, then we are worshipping a God who violates our conception of perfect justice.

But some will say: "Ah! then you deny the divinity of Christ?" Not most unmistakably, we do not. We affirm He was divine and we affirm the divinity of every created soul. We affirm Christ was divine and we affirm the same for all mankind. Christ's mission was to reveal the vital truth that He and we, and every soul that lives are children of the living God.

The consciousness of Christ was a consciousness of His divine relationship to God as Father and Son.

How does Christ differ from other men we ask? In this, His perfect consciousness of sonship with God. But does this explain His power to heal the sick and to speak peace unto troubled souls, or are the recorded evidences of His seeming supernatural power to be relegated to the realm of myth and legend? In the light of modern knowledge, we believe the seemingly inexplicable occurrences of the so-called miracles of Christ were but the natural results of His supreme God-consciousness. "Christ's God-consciousness called to His Father through all space. He sent His word and healed; the wind and waves obeyed His will. It is written that He touched the higher etheric vibrations with the powerful thought of His master mind and the thought turned into wine and loaves and fishes—"higher intelligence projected into form through the God-consciousness."

Do we not all receive a master's instruction and gain perfection by their steady attention to trifles under the master's guiding hand? "For there is one God and one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus." "O God Thou hast searched me and known me, Thou art acquainted with all my ways. There is not a word in any tongue but lo, O God Thou knowest it altogether. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it."

We may repeat the affirmation that we believe in the universal fatherhood of God but God-consciousness can only come from within. Not all the affirmation of a lifetime can take the place of the internal evidence. Our consciousness, however, is dependent largely upon our objective experience, it is gauged in great measure by our active relation of life to eternal truth. How presumptuous, then, to deny the essentiality of the mediation of a Christ consciousness twist us and God. In Christ's life habit there is revealed to us the attitude toward fellow men that is absolutely essential before God-consciousness can be enjoyed.

Men who discount the place and power of Jesus Christ are seeking to enter the cosmic consciousness with a crude life habit that shuts them off effectively from that infinite supply of God life and world power. As sensible for a man to flap his arms and expect to fly, because skilled inventors have conquered the problem of aerial flight, as for the novice to disdain the mediation of Jesus Christ. If you would circle through the vaulted skies, go to a Wright or Curtiss and learn the principles of aerial navigation to which you must relate yourself. If you would connect your life with God's almighty power, go to Jesus the Christ and learn from Him the principles of right relation between man and man.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 10.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

LESSON TEXT—Hosea 7. GOLDEN TEXT—"Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning; that they may follow strong drink; that tarry late into the night, till wine inflame them."—Isaiah 5:11.

We turn aside today from studying the life of Christ to consider one of the things that caused the downfall of Ephraim, that is the northern kingdom, and also of Israel, i. e., those who composed the southern kingdom. The chief counterfeit of the Holy Spirit employed by Satan is the inspiration and the intoxication produced in the use of liquors, and we do well to pause and consider the works of him whom Jesus came to destroy. (Heb. 2:14).

The lesson naturally divides itself into two divisions, vv. 1-7 and vv. 8-16. This entire section really begins in chapter six verse four and contains the response of Jehovah to the cry of the remnant of Israel and of Ephraim in the last days. In the first half we see the iniquity of Ephraim and Israel "discovered," i. e., revealed, and in the second section there is discovered or revealed to us God's wrath against them for their hypocrisy.

I. God declares that it was His desire to heal them both, (v. 1). It is not God's will that any should perish. But while Jehovah would have healed them they would not be healed, (cf. Matt. 23:37 and Luke 13:34), and hence it is that His love serves to reveal their wickedness. Dr. Torrey points out eight charges brought against the common people "Ephraim" and the court and city "Samaria," for this evil attacks both alike.

Never Hidden From God.

(1) "Falsehood" (v. 1). Nothing is more common among the evils of intemperance than falsehood; as we have suggested it is the Devil's false imitation of true inspiration. (2) "A thief comes in." Intemperance steals not only a man's money but his reputation, love for his family, in fact any and everything a sober man will hold dear. (3) "They consider not in their hearts." Like Rip Van Winkle, men say "this last doesn't count," forgetting that it does count and that God remember all of their wickedness. A violation of His law will receive punishment in due season. America is paying the price of a manifold increase in taxation, in murder, in imbecility, in divorce and suicide, the overwhelming portion of which can be traced to intemperance. God is remembering all our wickedness and verily a troop of robbers are stripping us (v. 1).

We oftentimes hide our evil deeds from man but never from God, and a man's sins will find him out (Psalm 9:16). These people made the king glad (v. 3), i. e., the king delighted in this wickedness. Let us not forget that righteousness exalteth a nation and sin is a reproach to any people. (4) "They are all adulterers," (v. 4). Of course in this connection we know there was a remnant of true followers, but the prevailing villainy was such as to call forth this terrific indictment. We need to remember that the connection between the liquor traffic and white slavery is so close as to defy separation.

"The Great Destroyer."

A liquor drinker is almost invariably a scoundrel. He scorns the power of liquor over himself, its effect upon the nation. "Sum up the economic loss of efficiency the cost of crime, pauperism, and insanity, and we have an economic burden of more than half of the wealth produced by this nation." (See Congressman H. R. Hobson's, "The Great Destroyer"). (6) "They have made ready their heart like an oven while they lie in wait," (vv. 6, 7, referring undoubtedly to the heat of anger and passion as well as of lust. (7) "They have devoured their judges" (v. 7). One has but to review the pages of history to appreciate the overthrow of priest, peasant and potentate alike. (8) "There is none that calleth upon me" (v. 7). The turning aside from God was noted at the outset, here again we see that the neglect and forgetfulness of God is the true source of all of man's sinning.

II. God intended Israel, and intends us, to be separate people. The prophet sets before us the result of this refusal upon Ephraim. A cake not turned is a cake half baked, one half burned. This metaphor has many applications. Our social life, our political life, our spiritual life is too often one that is half turned, one-half burned to a crisp and the other half raw.

Lay emphasis upon the Golden Text and the general facts of the temperance question. Alcohol is injurious to all kinds of life; there is little, if any, necessity for its use in medicine. Usually it is a positive hindrance. The story of "Old Born Drunk" in Begbie's "Twice Born Men," can be told with profit, a man who returned to Jehovah and found in the power of the blood of his son healing for his sickness. Lay strong emphasis upon pledge signing, for prevention is stronger than cure. Also, unlike the old Romans, our belly should not be our God.

## OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

KEEP WATCH OF YOURSELF.

Every profession has its peculiar temptation, that is, there are in each one certain inducements to depart from the highest standards of conduct or the highest ideals of professional service. What these characteristic temptations are in each case need not be discussed here, but it is certainly a salutary practice for the members of any calling to consider carefully those conditions against which they must contend if they are to preserve their integrity and efficiency. While the teacher's calling is not beset with great temptations, there are certain subtle inducements that will take hold of those who do not keep close watch of themselves.

The temptation which comes to most teachers is the temptation to settle into complacent ways of doing their work, in other words to get into a rut. The conditions under which many teachers work, especially those who teach rural schools, are exceedingly favorable for just such a development. The lawyer constantly matches his wits with some opponent. The physician must keep up a record of successful treatment of disease or some other physician will encroach on his practice. But the average teacher has very few such spurs as this. He is for the most part employed in the instruction of children, and his opinions and knowledge are seldom questioned, and most adults with whom he associates recognize him as their superior educationally. The rural teacher seldom sees during the school year other people of the same calling. There is not the spur that comes from having to measure up with others engaged in the same work, or to be estimated by one competent to judge. Thus the solitary teacher must supply his own incentive and

be his own judge. He must find frequent sources of inspiration and his constant prayer must be,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as others see us."

Now I want to make a few definite suggestions as to how a teacher can keep up a fair rate of professional growth and thus increase his efficiency and his ability to render larger services. Every teacher should read at least one great pedagogical book each year, and re-read it from time to time. It should be something more than a mere discussion of methods and mechanical helps. It should be a book that lifts one above the daily routine of class teaching and lets him see the larger significance of the work he is doing. It is only when we see the formal school work in its larger relations to life and education that the teacher's task becomes an inspiring one.

A good school journal, particularly one which keeps the teacher in touch with local educational affairs is also quite an indispensable aid in keeping up with the procession. It is one substitute for the personal contact afforded in other professions and in large systems of schools.

The progressive teacher must profit by his mistakes. He must frequently go over his own teaching and make candid estimates. How would I like to go to a teacher like myself? How would I like to send a child to one like myself? These are questions that will wake us up to our shortcomings. And, finally, every teacher should take to himself Paul's admonition to Timothy, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Keep watch of yourself.

Frank E. Howard.

## SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Southern Educational Association will convene in Louisville, November 28th, the sessions continuing through two days. This is the first time this Association has met in Kentucky, and a large representation of Kentucky educators, as well as distinguished educators from all over the south and other parts of the United States, is expected. Last year Kentucky was honored by the selection, on the part of the Association, of one of her prominent city superintendents, Professor Cassidy of Lexington, as the President.

The preliminary program is a pamphlet of some thirty pages, the topics for discussion covering the entire field of educational interests. The names of the persons to whom these subjects are assigned for first discussion are of such note as to insure the most thorough handling of each.

### THE BEECA GREETING

Among the pleasant memories which the visitor carries from Becca, perhaps the most delightful, is that of the friendly and sincere welcome which he has received on every hand—from the jolly manager of the Tavern with his cordial greeting, from the college folk, from the chance acquaintance on the street, from even the farmer passing in his wagon with a courteous bow.

The warm glow of the Becca atmosphere is continually felt and one cannot doubt that happy is the man or woman whose lot is cast therein. One even fancies that, had the College been in session, he might have forgotten the way home and remained, a lotus eater, in that pleasant land.

This greeting brings to mind a young fellow, that once the writer knew, who attended another college. He commenced in the first year of the preparatory course with, perhaps, more than his share of modesty supposed by nature or compulsion to characterize the Prep.

He waited for the upper classmen to speak first; this meant all but his own classmates so his intimate acquaintances were few. As the years passed he still hesitated about making advances until he discovered that he was a senior and that six classes below waited for him to speak. He then determined, remembering his own early diffidence, to greet every one cordially, especially the new students who were likely to be lonely and homesick. There quickly followed a most delightful friendliness and acquaintance such as he had never before known, and that last year was the happiest of all the seven.

If he had only realized what the pleasant greetings will bring to the one who gives it as well as to the other fellow, there might have been six much more delightful years.

He has tried to follow this custom since, however, so, coming up the

steps of the house where he retired, one evening, the landlady, sitting on the porch, spoke to her husband in an undertone, then turning with a smile said, "I just told my husband, 'There comes Mr. ———.' He will have something pleasant to say."

Politicians know the value of the friendly greeting, but too often lack sincerity and spoil it. One of Michigan's former congressmen, they say, during a campaign, met a young man, shook hands cordially, asked about his father and was told that he was dead. The congressman was very sorry. Later he met the young man again, and again inquired about his father. "Oh," said the youth, "he is still dead." Of course that congressman's interest in them secured a vote from both father and son.

If we are not brilliant or witty, still the genuine, constant, unselfish interest in the other fellow will bring to us a load of happiness.

Herbert M. Williams.

### LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

The International Stock Exposition will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 30th to December 7th.

This Exposition does not exist for financial gain, but seeks to encourage the production of more and better stock, thereby endeavoring to benefit both the producer and consumer.

More live stock on farms means more productive lands, better homes, and a happier and more satisfied country life; in fact, it means cheaper and better living for a greater number of people.

Many farmers are still producing types of animals not best suited to the demands of the market, and the annual loss from this source is enormous. This loss the International Live Stock Exposition seeks to obviate by showing the farmers, who attend in large numbers from all over the country, correct types—the Exposition is a short course in animal husbandry.

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POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

223 Washington St., Chicago

## Home Course In Domestic Science

### XII.—Hints on Home Laundering.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON.

In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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TO many women the laundry is the least interesting part of the home, and often the weekly washing and ironing are the work most dreaded by the entire family. In fact, in many homes they prove to be the one insurmountable task, and because no other solution is found for the problem the washing is sent to the laundry or is done in any way and by any one so long as it is taken out of the house. Why the washing and ironing should prove such unpleasant work as to cause both mistress and maid to rebel against it has always been a mystery to me. I can explain it only by the natural supposition that neither knows how to do it well and that the possibilities for doing the work quickly, easily and thoroughly are few in most homes. We generally find that a properly equipped laundry is among the last things to be added to the house and that in the majority of cases a tub or two, perhaps a washing machine of possible merit and occasionally a wringer comprise the average washing outfit in private homes of moderate means. And, small as that equipment is, it can be made to give very satisfactory results if a little knowledge and intelligence are brought to the task. The trouble is most women do not like to wash because they have not been taught to do it properly and because they make extremely hard work of it. They appreciate to some degree fine fabrics and dainty clothing, but they do not, as a rule, appreciate these to the extent that makes them desirous of preserving materials and colors.

While it is difficult at any time and in almost any locality to obtain well trained helpers for housework, it is often an easier task to get a good cook or housemaid than it is to find a first



WASHING NOT UNATTRACTIVE.

class laundress. Because of this it is all the more necessary that the mistress of the house should be familiar with fabrics and how to cleanse them.

The Modern Laundry Equipment. Whenever possible the laundry should be a separate apartment in even small houses. It may be located in the basement or adjoining the kitchen; but, wherever it is, the room should be well lighted and well ventilated and should have a good floor and hard finished walls. There should be no soft or porous material used in the laundry to absorb moisture. For a small home laundry the following list of furnishings will be found sufficient:

Three or four tubs, stationary if possible, made of soapstone, enamel or porcelain; a good washing machine, clothes wringer, clothes stick, clothes boiler, tin or copper; zinc or glass washboard, clothespins (kept in box or basket), water pail, clothes basket, scrubbing brush, large granite spoon, galvanized iron clothesline, skirt, sleeve and bosom boards for ironing, ironing blanket, mangle and several good irons of different weights. An electric or even a good gasoline iron is such a valuable labor saving device that its first cost should seldom be considered, because it very soon more than repays it. Besides this amount of furnishing a number of common substances for removing stains of various kinds should always be on hand. Among those most frequently needed may be mentioned borax, ammonia, salt, vinegar, alum, naphtha, muriatic and oxalic acid. These should be kept in a closed box and out of the reach of children, as some of them are poisonous. Wax, blueing, starch, French chalk and javelle water are also often needed in the laundry, and if a supply of them is kept on hand time and effort may be saved on washing day. A valuable addition to this equipment would be an electric or water motor with which to run the washing machine, wringer and mangle. With such an addition it is possible for one woman to finish a large washing with comparatively little outlay of strength.

Removing Ordinary Stains. Washing is the mechanical cleansing of clothes to remove all impurities and

dirt. To do this four simple, short rules should be kept in mind—viz: Get out all the dirt.

Keep all articles a good color. Use nothing to injure the material either mechanically or chemically.

Have some definite knowledge of different fabrics in order to treat each in the way least likely to injure or change its character.

Unsatisfactory results in laundry work can often be traced to carelessness in preparing the various articles to be washed. Too often articles coarse and fine, white and colored, are put into the suds together without the slightest attention to such preliminary steps in the process as sorting, removing stains, temperature and soapiness of the water. After such indiscriminate preparation what wonder if fine muslins are soon torn or made yellow, if stains are made permanent and the entire washing takes on a dingy hue!

Before any article is sent to the wash it should be examined and all stains carefully removed. This requires care and some knowledge of chemicals and their action on fabrics and stains. All stains cannot be removed by the same substance or in the same way, and yet it is remarkable how many different kinds of stains may be removed by cold water alone. For this reason I recommend that all articles be soaked in cold water for fifteen minutes or longer before being put into the washing suds. The white pieces should, of course, be kept by themselves, and if there is any question about the fastness of any color a little salt and vinegar added to the cold water will help to set it. Alum added to the rinsing water will make the color still more permanent. The following are general directions for removing stains of various kinds:

Tea and Coffee.—Spread the stained part over a bowl and pour boiling water over it from a height.

Chocolate and Cocoa.—Wash first in cold water, then rinse and pour boiling water through it.

Fruit.—Many fruit stains may be softened and dissolved by alcohol. If heated the alcohol will be more effective. For peach stain it may be necessary to use diluted muriatic acid or sulphur fumes. Boiling water will remove fresh stains of small fruits.

Grass.—Alcohol will dissolve the green coloring matter. Washing with naphtha soap and warm water or spreading on a paste made of soap and baking soda will also remove grass stains.

Grease or Oil.—Soak first in cold water, then wash with cold water and soap, then dry and if necessary use other agents. Chloroform or ether will remove grease from fabrics which cannot be washed.

Wine.—Put a thick layer of salt over the stain from red wine while fresh, then pour boiling water over it. If a yellow wine wash first with cold water, then with soap and water.

Ink.—If stain is on a white garment put to soak for several days in milk, changing frequently. Red ink poured over the black will remove the black stain. The red may be washed out in cold water and ammonia, then boiled. Equal parts of peroxide of hydrogen and ammonia may remove fresh stains. Oxalic acid will remove old ink stains from white garments. Salt and cold water may be used in fresh stains on delicate colors.

Iron Rust.—If fresh, lemon juice, salt and strong sunlight may remove stain, but generally it is better to use muriatic acid at once. Spread the stain over a bowl containing a fairly strong solution of borax and water or soda and water. Drop muriatic acid on the stain a little at a time until it darkens, then rinse thoroughly in the borax and water.

Mildew.—This is a mold growing on the fiber of the cloth. If fresh it may be removed by wetting in strong soap-suds or covering with a mixture of chalk and salt and bleaching in strong sunlight for several hours. Old mildew stains can rarely be removed without injuring the fabric.

Milk or Cream.—Wash out with cold water and later use soap and cold water.

Paint or Tar.—If fresh and washable use soap and water or rinse in turpentine, then wash. If not washable use gasoline. If dry soften with lard or oil, then treat as for fresh paint.

Perspiration.—Use cold water and soap and put the garment in the sun for several hours. The perspiration under the arms is different from that of the rest of the body and requires diluted muriatic acid to neutralize it.

Sugar of Gum.—Dissolve with warm water if washable, with alcohol if not washable.

Blood.—Soak in cold water, then rub out in fresh tepid water. If very dry soak and wash out or use peroxide of hydrogen or Javelle water.

A word of caution is necessary when using acids to remove stains. These should not be used on colored fabrics, and after using on any white article always rinse thoroughly in borax and water or ammonia and water and afterward in clear water. Javelle water is an excellent bleaching agent which will often remove old stains. It is easily made and may be kept indefinitely in glass bottles in a cool, dark place.

Javelle Water.—Dissolve one pound of sal soda in two quarts of boiling water, then add one-fourth of a pound of chloride of lime. Stir with wooden stick until lumps are broken, then let stand several hours to settle. Pour off clear liquid and bottle for use. For bleaching purposes use one-half to one cupful to one pail of water. Always rinse thoroughly in ammonia water. To remove stains brush over with Javelle water full strength, then rinse quickly in ammonia water.

Some practical suggestions for washing silks, woolsens and laces, starching, etc., will be given in a later article.



## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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## North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.  
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.  
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

## South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.  
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.  
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

## Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

## South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

## North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

Mrs. Smith and children of Richmond visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fowler, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. C. B. Hojder of London is visiting her parents, here this week.

Mrs. Robert Terrill and children of Richmond were visiting friends in Berea from Thursday until Sunday.

Mrs. Sallie Baker, who has been visiting for some time with her son in Illinois, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Shadoin are here this week packing their household goods, preparatory to moving to Winchester to make their future home.

The largest line of stoves ever shown in Berea now on exhibition at Welch's. (adv.)

Mr. Noel Mitchell was a visitor in town the first of the week.

Mr. Eli Baker who has been living in Harlan has returned to Berea.

Miss Esther Gentry of Prospect St. was pleasantly surprised by the gathering of a few friends in honor of her birthday.

Miss Patterson of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who has been making an extended visit with Mrs. F. M. Livengood, returned to her home last week.

Mrs. Peckham and children were visiting her mother in Kirksville from Saturday until Monday.

Miss Dooley Welch is having a beautiful house built on Chestnut St. between the Bowers and Hanson property.

Miss Sarah Ely is visiting home for a few days.

Miss Grace Adams who has been spending several days in Richmond returned home last week.

Miss Nettie Scrivner has been spending several days with relatives in Richmond.

Miss Lillian Newcomer pleasantly entertained the little girls of her Sunday School class at her home last Monday evening.

The officers and teachers of the Union Sunday School had a pleasant gathering, Tuesday evening, at the hospitable home of Dr. Best. Dr. Best is treasurer and secretary of the Sunday School. Plans and methods for the work of the coming year were discussed.

Miss Fannie Moyers was visiting relatives in town the first of the week.

The little daughter of Mr. Robt. Terrill of Richmond has been visiting in town this week at the home of her aunt, Mrs. W. J. Tatum.

## COLLEGE ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge stopped off in Berea last week for a visit with their many friends. They are returning from an extended trip thru the far west and are on the way to their home in Union, Tenn. Since they have been in town Mrs. Dodge has undergone an operation at the Hospital. She is improving nicely.

Mrs. B. H. Gabbard's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Blevin, visited at her home, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. A. M. Flanery, a former Berea student, whose parents live near here, now Assistant State Dairyman of the Department of Agriculture, stationed at Raleigh, N. C., has been visiting Berea and home folks during the past week.

Pres. and Mrs. Frost, Dr. Hubbard, Dr. Raine and Prof. Seal attended the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Richmond, Saturday.

Mr. Horace Caldwell of the class of 1912, who is now principal of the McKinney High School, was visiting in Berea the first of the week.

The Misses Clara Heck, Blanche Stevens and Nancy Myers visited with Mrs. Myers at Richmond from Saturday until Monday.

## AVOID FOREST FIRES

Every year about this time a great deal of property is destroyed by forest fires, which are usually started by careless hunters or picnickers.

Great care should be taken by all those who have occasion to start a fire while out hunting or on a pleasure picnic to see that it does not spread, and, on leaving it, that it is out, or at least in no wise dangerous.

Forest fires in some portions of the country destroy millions worth of property, and sometimes many lives. Great tracts of land in the northwest

## A BATCH OF PERSONALS

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28th, 1912.  
Readers of The Citizen:

My recent letter from California contained a good many personal mentions of people seen in that state and of whom some of you would like to hear. Others, of interest to the writer, naturally were omitted. And now a hasty reference to some good friends found in other states, on our way to the east.

At Albuquerque, New Mexico, we had a good visit with Mrs. Dodge's sister, formerly Miss Nina E. Lamson, now Mrs. E. T. Dunn. Her husband, his daughter, Fauna, and Dan Brodhead's sister, Marcella, added to the interest of our stay. Some Bereans will recall with pleasure Miss Harriet Barker, now Mrs. J. J. Runyan. We spent a day with them, at Newton, Kansas, where Mr. Runyan is pastor of a Baptist church. Sunday, the 20th, inst., was spent at Emporia, Kansas, as the guest of Rev. J. H. J. Rice, a graduate from Berea in 1879. Mr. Rice is pastor of a strong Congregational church. I had the pleasure of speaking to his people at night. For a few days our headquarters were at Harvey, Ill., in the pleasant home of our Helen Kneeland's sister, Mrs. Dodge's niece, Mrs. C. B. Russell. Meanwhile we visited Helen's mother, brothers and other friends. At Oak Park, we had a delightful visit with Dr. W. E. Barton (busy as ever) with Mrs. Barton and Miss Ruth K. Todd, now a teacher in Latin in Oak Park High School. Dr. Barton's church is something fine. At Woodstock, Ill., Prof. Noble Hill, Berea, 1890, and his wife, the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. J. A. R. Rogers, are doing a great work for humanity in the management of Todd Seminary for boys. They are making for themselves a well-earned success. Miss Anna Dickinson is Prof. Hill's clerk. Dr. Sallie McCollum and Miss Mary

and moderns at Berea. She is in the home of Prof. and Mrs. Hill, Woodstock, Ill., and sits in almost perfect darkness. Her every want is anticipated by her thoughtful daughter and son-in-law. Only loving thoughts and gentle words seem to be indulged in by her. Would that in the Great Future the eyes of all of us might open upon as bright and happy a world as will be hers.

LeVant Dodge.

Who will win the prizes at Welch's? (adv.)

## CORN SHOW

The Narrow Gap School will have a corn show and exhibit of other farm and home products, Wednesday, the 13th, that will far excel anything of the kind ever held in this part of the country. Three other schools will take part in the exhibit. The Mallory Springs, the Hayes and the Silver Creek Schools will all come with the best products their districts produce and enter the contest for prizes that are offered.

Berea College will send out several speakers, and a male quartette to furnish music for the occasion. Mr. Nolan, County Superintendent of Schools has been invited to attend; and Mr. M. C. Perkins of Red Lick will be there to tell how to kill sasafraz and briars and make orchard grass and blue grass grow instead of these pests on worn out mountain slides.

An interesting program has been arranged for both the morning and afternoon sessions, and prizes will be offered.

The big contest is now on at Welch's. (adv.)

## FACTS ABOUT THE TARIFF

There is no one thing that President Taft has said for which he has been more bitterly criticised than his declaration at Winona that the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law was the best the country ever had.

The law has been in effect now long enough for the Treasury Department to determine whether Mr. Taft's statement was correct. And the following figures substantiate his statement:

Of the bulk of all imports under the Dingley Law which preceded the present, 44.3 per cent were on the free list, while under the Payne Law, 51.2 per cent were on the free list.

Under the Dingley Law the average duty on all imports was 25.5 per cent, while for the Payne Law the average duty has been 20.1 per cent.

The Payne Law thus shows a reduction of 10 per cent below the Dingley Law, 51.2 per cent are on the free goods imported, it shows a reduction of 21 per cent.

In a signed statement by Mr. Roosevelt in the "Outlook" some time after the passage of the Payne-Aldrich Law, he said, "The Payne law is better than the one it succeeded and very much better than the McKinley Law."

Mr. Roosevelt went a little farther than President Taft, but we have not heard of any one objecting to his statement.

These facts go far to show that the

campaign against President Taft and the Republican party was based largely upon fallacies.

## BEREA MARKETS

Butter, 25c per pound.  
Eggs, 23c per dozen.  
VEGETABLES—  
Irish potatoes, 60c per bu.  
Sweet potatoes \$1 per bu.  
Cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound.  
POULTRY:—  
Chickens, fryers, 9c per pound.  
Hens, 8c per pound. Roosters 5c  
FRUITS:—  
Apples, 75c per bu. Pears \$1 per bu.

## FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Best grade \$3.20 per hundred.  
Meal, \$1 per bu.  
Wheat bran, \$1.40 per hundred.  
Wheat, \$1 per bushel.  
Corn 55c per bu.  
Oats, 50c per bushel.  
Hay, 60c per hundred.  
Cattle, 3 1-4 to 5c per lb.  
Calves, 5 to 6c per pound.  
Hogs, 7 1/2 to 8c per pound.  
Sheep, 2 3-4 to 3, 3 1-2 per lb.  
Lambs, 4 to 6c per pound.  
Hides, dry 15c per lb., green, 10c.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Butter 22c per lb.  
Eggs, 24c per dozen.  
VEGETABLES:—  
Irish potatoes, 2.00@2.25 barrel.  
Sweet potatoes 1.75@2.00  
FRUITS:—  
Apples, fancy packed, 2.25@2.50 per barrel.POULTRY:—  
Springers (1 1-2 lbs and over) 15c  
pound. Hens, 14c. Roosters, 7c.,  
Turkeys, hens, 16 1-2 c lb., toms,  
16 1-2c., geese 8c lb., Ducks, 10c  
lb., Young guineas 4.00@5.00 doz.CATTLE, HOGS, ETC.  
Cattle, 2 7/8@7.75.  
Calves, 8.00@10.25.  
Hogs 4.00@8.75.Pigs (110 lbs. and less) 4.00@7.50.  
Sheep 2.85@3.35.  
Lambs 4.25@6.25.  
Corn 75c per bu.  
Wheat 95c per bu.  
Hay, 15.00 per ton.

No hired hand would be willing to do a millionaire's work for the pay he gets.

Duty makes us do things well but love makes us do them beautifully—Phillips Brooks.

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## STOVES

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## WELCH'S

have been swept, the finest and largest timber going down in the flames, and while fires are never so disastrous in this part of the country, they do greatly injure all timber, check the growth or destroy the smaller trees, and burn much fencing.

## BEREA DEFEATS RICHMOND

The real foot-ball game of the season, was played at Richmond, Ky., when the Y. M. C. A. delegates from Berea College kicked off to the team representing the Kentucky State Normal School. The game was to be played between the delegates representing the various schools, but when it was called, the line consisted of Berea students, no others showing up. Our boys held them to a score of twelve to nothing up to the close of the first half. They tied the score in the first part of the second half with two touchdowns. The score was broken by a beautiful sprint of Jones, making the last touchdown, completing the score 18 to 12 in favor of Berea students. Richmond played a good game, but so did the Berea boys.

"Aladdin" is the name of the most excellent Patent Flour sold in Berea. Only at Holiday's, at 75 cents per sack, along with all their other good things to eat. (adv.)

## MAGAZINES AT NET COST

You can save money on all magazines by ordering through M. L. Spink at printing office. (adv.)

Vincent, formerly head nurse at Berea, were busy with their duties at the Mary Thompson hospital, Chicago. We found Miss Rose Oller, a member of our family while in Berea, in the book department of the vast Marshall Fields store, after four years or similar work in the McClurg store, Miss Mary E. Adkins, so long an inmate of our Berea home and so pleasantly remembered there is still the Northwestern Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Society with office at Chicago.

This hasty mention is not made in order in which the people were met and in other respects the arrangement is not logical. We are continually finding others of the old friends or finding ourselves close to those whom our stereotyped plans do not allow us to see. Possibly we shall meet some after this letter is mailed. Misses Rose Miller and Irene Herman, formerly Berea teacher and student respectively, are now teachers in Highland Park, Ill., public school. Miss Sybil Hendricks, the dear friend of so many of us while a teacher in Berea, chanced to be at home at the time of our visit in Woodstock, Ill., her work in Elgin, Ill., looking to a stenographic career.

I close with a reference to Mrs. E. I. E. Rogers, so loved by ancient

## PALACE MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY

All kinds of fresh and cured meats and lard.  
Fish, Oysters and Poultry in Season.  
All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

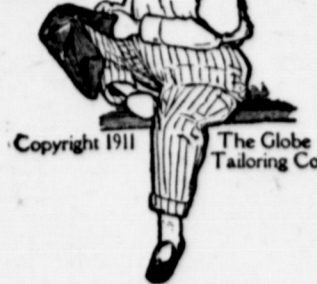
PROMPT DELIVERY

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Coyle Building, Main St.

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## THE RACKET STORE

It's the workmanship  
under the cloth that counts!"Needle-Molded"  
Clothes

Copyright 1911 The Globe Tailoring Co.

Machine-made clothes can be pressed into tailor made shape, just as brass can be plated to look like gold. But the coat won't hold its shape, any more than the brass will hold its plating!

If you want style and fit that last let us have your Fall suit and overcoat needle-molded to your measure by

The Globe Tailoring Co.  
Cincinnati

"Needle-Molded" means that in the big, bright Globe shop a dozen master tailors will, with a thousand hand stitches, build your clothes to the measurements we send them. It means that, till the cloth wears out, your clothes will hold their shape.

The price, \$20 to \$40

HAYES &amp; GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA, KENTUCKY



## OUR BOYS and GIRLS

### FOUR LITTLE GRIZZLIES.

Their mother was just an ordinary silver tip, loving the quiet life that all bears prefer, minding her own business and doing her duty by her family, asking no favors of any one excepting to be let alone. It was July before she took her remarkable family down the Little Piney to the Clay-bull and showed them what strawberries were and where to find them. Notwithstanding their mother's deep conviction, the cubs were not remarkably big nor bright; yet they were a remarkable family, for there were four of them, and it is not often a grizzly mother can boast of more than two.

The woolly coated little creatures were having a fine time and revelled in the lovely mountain summer and the abundance of good things. Their mother turned over each log and flat stone they came to. The moment it was lifted, they all rushed under it, like a lot of little pigs, to pick up the ants and grubs there hidden. It never occurred to them that mammy's strength might fail some time and let the great rock drop just as they went under it; nor would any one have thought so that might have happened to see that huge arm and that huge shoulder sliding about under the great yellow robe she wore. No, no, that arm could never fail. The little ones were quite right. So they hustled and tumbled over one another at each fresh log in their haste to be first, and squealed little squeals and growled little growls, as if each were a pig, a pup, and a kitten, all rolled into one.

They were well acquainted with the common brown ants that harbor under logs in the uplands, but now they came for the first time on one of the ant hills of the great, fat, luscious wood ant, and they all crowded around to lick up those that ran out. But they soon found that they were licking up more cactus prickles and sand than ants till their mother said in Grizzly, "Let me show you how." She knocked off the top of the hill, and then laid her great paw flat on it for a few moments; and, as the angry ants swarmed to it, she licked them up with one lick and got a rich mouthful to crunch without a grain of sand or cactus stinger in it. The cubs soon learned. Each put his little brown paws, so that there was a ring of paws all around the ant hill; and there they sat, like children playing "hands," and each licked the right and then the left paw, or one cuffed his brother's ear for licking a paw that was not his own, till the ant hill was cleared out and they were ready for a change.—Ernest Seton-Thompson.

### Bill, the Mule.

Old Bill didn't like a load or two, So if two rode he always threw. One off in a creek that ran close by; Another he'd toss in an old pig sty.



It wasn't the weight of his human load That old Bill minded, but that two rode Seemed like imposition to him, you know.

So that was the reason he always threw One off in the creek that ran close by, And the other one into the old pig sty. —Washington Post.

### A Prize Winner.

Johnny came home the other night in high glee, wearing the arithmetic medal. "What is that for?" asked his mother. "That's the prize for doing examples!" said Johnny. "I did this one: 'If our new baby weighs eleven and a half pounds, and gains an ounce each day, cause you told Mrs. Smith she did, yesterday, how much will she weigh when she's twenty years old?' And the answer was four hundred and sixty-six pounds. And the teacher said I earned the prize!"—Sunday-school Advocate.

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?" "I can," replied Edward, whose version had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."—Sacred Heart Review.

## WOODROW WILSON THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Continued from First Page

City showed Wilson with nearly as many votes as both Roosevelt and Taft, Roosevelt being slightly in the lead of Taft. From the up-state districts, Wilson continued his lead but Taft forged ahead of Roosevelt. It was apparent that Sulzer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, would win over Hedges and Strauss.

Bulletins from Chicago were next in importance and from first to last showed Roosevelt in the lead with Wilson a close second. At 1:30 a. m. telegram claimed that the rural districts of Illinois were reducing the Roosevelt plurality.

Bulletins then began to come from widely scattered states. Maine that had been in doubt, was placed safely in the Wilson column; Massachusetts returns showed Wilson getting as many votes as Taft and Roosevelt together, the latter two about evenly divided; Vermont and New Hampshire were then claimed for Taft; indications from South Dakota pointed toward a Roosevelt victory; a bulletin from Detroit showed Wilson slightly in the lead of Roosevelt in Michigan and Taft a close third; North Dakota was placed



GOVERNOR THOMAS R. MARSHALL, INDIANA'S FAVORITE SON.

in the Wilson column; and an Oregon bulletin stated that Wilson had carried the state by ten thousand.

Interspersed with these were telegrams showing that the solid south had not been broken by the Roosevelt movement, Wilson getting almost the unanimous vote of these states.

But nothing could be heard from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Finally Philadelphia broke the silence, with meager returns, showing Taft in the lead with Wilson second. But later Roosevelt forged ahead. Then Indianapolis wired that Wilson's vote in the state, so far as heard from, was practically equal to both Roosevelt's and Taft's, Roosevelt being slightly in the lead. Then Cincinnati fell into line with Wilson decidedly in the lead of Taft, and Roosevelt a slow third.

Connecticut, Maryland and Delaware followed with Wilson well ahead and a late bulletin showed the Governor a winner in his own state, New Jersey.

But a midnight telegram claimed Nebraska for the Progressive national ticket but showed the Republican state ticket the winner. Later, Nebraska went headlong into the Democratic column.

Kentucky, of course, was conceded to Wilson, and the latest returns gave him a plurality of about fifty thousand. Roosevelt was the favorite in Louisville but Taft offset that by a steady lead in the rural districts.

"Lighten the pocketbook a little at church and you are sure to go away with a light heart."

### IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

which was held in Louisville, last Friday. The program, as announced, was carried out and the following officers for the ensuing year chosen:

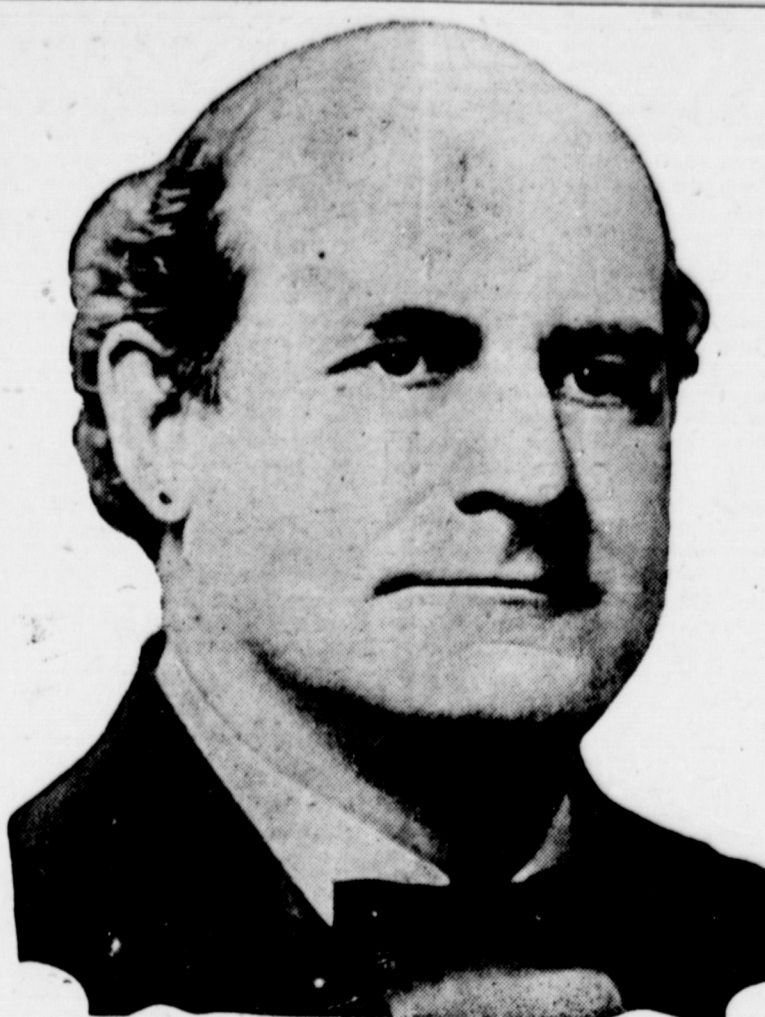
President, Dr. Wm. Roberts of Louisville, and Dr. J. H. Henderson of Bell County, Dr. Thomas C. Halloway of Lexington and Dr. J. Paul Keith of Henderson, Vice Presidents.

A resolution was offered requesting the Governor, in appointing the Secretary of the State Tuberculosis Commission, to select a regular licensed physician in good standing.

### TO PREVENT BLINDNESS

At the recent session of the Kentucky Medical Association, a resolution, submitted by the society for the prevention of blindness, was passed which was in substance as follows:

First, Trachoma and other dangerous eye diseases are prevalent in Eastern Kentucky in the ratio of 500 to 3,974. Second, 75 per cent of



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

To whom Governor Wilson owes his nomination.

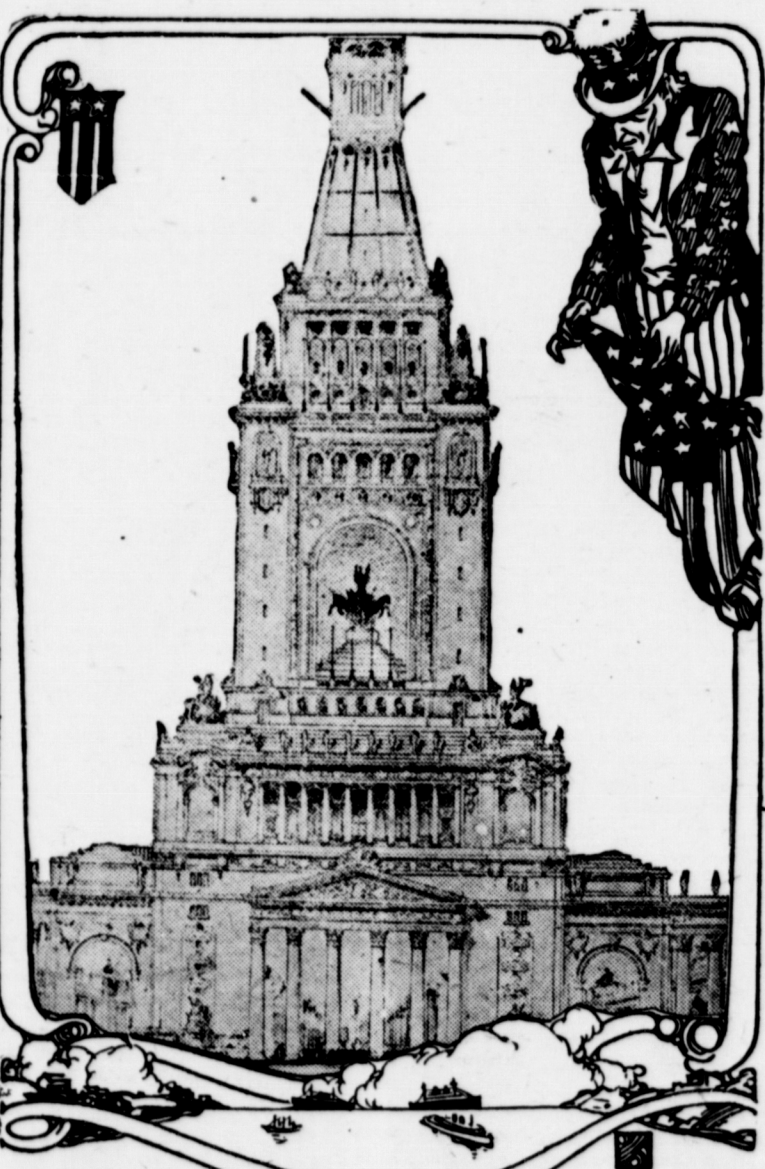
untreated cases of Trachoma result in blindness.

Resolved, therefore, that the State Board of Health, if it has not sufficient means to begin and continue a campaign against Trachoma, ask the United States Government to send aid immediately to Kentucky.

BAD FIRE AT WHITESBURG  
On Friday a week ago Whitesburg

was visited by a serious fire, resulting in the destruction of one dwelling, an office building and a general merchandise store. The total loss was from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

On Sunday following, a fire broke out in the Collins Hotel, resulting in a loss of eight thousand.



## TOWER OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

FROM an architectural viewpoint the dominating feature of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be the huge tower of the Administration building. Rising 375 feet in height and flanked on either side by the domes, towers and minarets of the eight great exhibit palaces, the huge tower will be at all times the most conspicuous feature of the Exposition City. From San Francisco harbor it will appear as the central feature in the great rectangle of exhibit palaces, whose sky line will be 110 feet in height, whose domes will rise 144 feet and whose lesser towers will be 175 feet in height. From afar this central group will appear almost as a single palace, four-fifths of a mile long and 1,200 feet in width; nearer at hand it will be found that the exhibit palaces are interspersed with great open courts, each designed by notable groups of America's foremost architects. The inner courts will express the highest ideal of the architect, the sculptor, the colorist and the landscape gardener. The Exposition palaces will be the loftiest ever constructed; the grouping of huge buildings will give an effect of almost inconceivable massiveness and grandeur. At the base of the tower, which will occupy an acre in extent, will be a huge arcade beneath which visitors may enter from the main exposition entrance into the grand Court of Honor. This court, which will be 700 by 900 feet in its greatest dimensions, was designed by McKim, Mead & White.

## BEREA'S LEADING HARDWARE STORE

A COMPLETE LINE

Hardware, Paints, Moving Machines, Farming Implements, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, and Groceries

Prices Right J. D. CLARKSTON Give Us a Call

MAIN STREET, near Bank

## VICE PRESIDENT SHERMAN DEAD

Continued from First Page

while at the Navy Yard banquet in New York and immediately adjourned the gathering.

Many expressions of sympathy and sorrow reached the Sherman home from people in public life throughout the nation, all of which were testimonials to the high esteem in which the Vice President was held. Arrangements were soon made for the Senate to take charge of the funeral as is customary in such cases, and the President issued a proclamation directing the Government officials, embassies and the Government fleet to display the accustomed signs of mourning, at the same time setting forth, in brief form, the steps in the distinguished career of the nation's second highest official.

On Friday the body lay in state in the Court House at Utica, and was viewed by twenty-five thousand people. On Saturday the funeral was conducted in the Presbyterian Church and was attended by the President, many foreign ambassadors, government officials and the Senate in a body.

Republican politicians everywhere were disturbed and in great doubt as to the effect of the Vice President's death upon the election, but in conferences with the leaders and the President in New York, after his return from Utica, it was decided that it was not necessary to make any choice for his successor on the ticket inasmuch as all votes are cast for electors only until after the election. It is plain, however, from the many expressions in the press, that the people preferred the pro-election selection and sentiment seemed to favor Gov. Hadley or Sen. Borah.

## UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

### ORPHANAGE BURNS

Fire destroyed St. Johns Catholic Orphanage in San Antonio, Texas, last Wednesday. The nuns fought heroically to save the lives of their charges, five of them giving their own lives in the effort. All of the children were rescued with the exception of two.

### HARVARD DEFEATS PRINCETON

Thirty-five thousand football fans witnessed a spectacular game between Harvard and Princeton, Saturday, at the Stadium in Cambridge. The weather was fine and both teams rushed onto the gridiron in perfect condition, Harvard having a long string of defeats in the past to wipe out although no game between these two rival colleges has been played for sixteen years. The final score stood 16 to 6 in favor of Harvard.

## LETTER TO THE CITIZEN

Yerkes, Ky., Oct. 28, 1912.

Editor Citizen,

Dear Sir:

We arrived at Yerkes last night and are camped beside a small stream with a mountain on both sides of us. The woods are beautiful with their autumn tints, and the days are delightfully bright and refreshing between the hours of ten and two, but as soon as the sun begins to decline it grows cold, and the chill fog covers everything until late in the morning.

As we have no way of heating our tent or wagon we have been obliged to sleep in some house, and unless it should warm up, it will soon be necessary to abandon camping altogether for when one is chilled to the bone it is not easy either to read, write, study, or sleep, as some of you have doubtless noticed.

I find that, while Kentucky is supposed to possess a warmer climate than that of Wisconsin, yet, because of the exceeding dampness of the air, people shiver and hug the fire down here about as early as they do in the north. In fact the weather we are now having is almost exactly the same as we have at this time of year in the famous grape section of Western New York.

Our meetings are most interesting, for everywhere we are greeted by large and interesting audiences who seem to drink in the songs and sermons, and sit in silent appreciation as we show and explain our many beautiful and instructive pictures.

The people of Hazard were so much impressed by the illustrated lectures on Hook Worm, Typhoid and Consumption that they invited us to repeat it, which we did on our return from Hindman, Friday the 25th.

We enjoyed our three day stop at Hindman, if possible, more than in any other place we have visited. The town is pleasantly situated among the higher peaks of these beautiful forest covered mountains, and possesses an air of refinement that is most refreshing. Hindman enjoys the distinction of being the only—off the railroad—mountain town to have electric lights, and a pretty sight it is to see them gleaming brightly through the darkness.

The real source of this enterprise

## The KITCHEN CABINET



HAT if the bread is bitter in thine inn, and thou unshod said, Because the way is short, I thank thee, —E. B. Browning.

### COMPANY DISHES.

A nice luncheon dish, which provides a vegetable with the more substantial egg, is the following: Cover a platter with finely-chopped, hot, seasoned spinach, well cooked. Cook a cup and a half of tomatoes with two teaspoonsful of sugar. Boil five minutes, add six eggs beaten slightly, salt and pepper to taste and pour into an omelet pan and cook until creamy. Pour over the spinach and garnish with toasted bread points browned in butter.

Cream cheese softened with cream, add a few tablespoonsful of chopped green pepper, makes a change in serving cheese, or may be used as sandwich filling.

Salmon Souffle.—Take one can of salmon, flake and season with salt and lemon juice. Cook a half cup of bread crumbs in one-half cup of milk ten minutes, add to the salmon with the yolks of three eggs beaten until thick; cut and fold in the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Bake in buttered molds set in water. Serve with

Pimento Sauce.—Melt three tablespoonsful of butter, add three of flour and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually one cup of milk, a half cup of cream and half a cup of canned pimentos that have been forced through a sieve. Season with salt and pepper.

Place a thin slice of cream cheese on saltines, leaving room for the cheese to spread when heated. Press into the cheese several pecan meats and place in the oven. As soon as the cheese begins to run remove from the oven.

A delicious way of serving cabbage is to parboil it, then place in layers with white sauce in an Edam cheese shell and bake.

Hellie Maxwell.

### The News Service.

"Insuendo is very effective in oratory," said William Jennings Bryan in one of the Chautauqua addresses.

"A gentleman once visited Tuckahoe. As he sat on the hotel porch and fought the Tuckahoe mosquitoes, he said to an old resident:

"Have you a newspaper here?" "The resident, skilled in insuendo, answered: "Oh, no! We have a ladies' sewing circle."

and culture is the W. C. T. U. settlement school, founded in Hindman some ten years ago. Little by little the work grew until today, after having been burned out three times, they have a splendid plant consisting of over a dozen well kept buildings, including a machine shop, hospital, Sloyd, and as up to date a barn as one could wish.

They have over two hundred students, who are not only studying books but are learning to cook, keep house, do carpenter, blacksmith, and machine work, run a laundry and take care of a complete electric plant and lighting system.

They are becoming efficient nurses and practical farmers, for the ladies have a hillside farm which is so scientifically managed, and enthusiastically run, that farmers all through the mountains would do well to emulate the ladies in their methods of crop rotation, cover crops of barley and rye to keep the land from washing during the winter, orchards, blooded cattle and spotless, fly-proof cream and butter room.

They have the right idea in believing that there is a great future for fruit in the mountains and it was the writer's pleasure to trim and tie the part of the vineyard in proper New York style and also to order some of the famous Blowers, blackberries which the ladies promise to set out.

After one has enjoyed the charming hospitality of these cultured Christian women, has visited the different buildings and observed the work they are doing, has seen the results they are accomplishing, and the lives they are moulding for God, home and native land, and has noted the air of refinement, the appropriateness, the grace and simplicity that magic touch which a woman can give everywhere manifest, out doors as well as in, considering the problems they have solved and the difficulties they have overcome it makes him—well it makes him believe in Woman's Suffrage—that's all.

Very truly yours,  
C. S. Knight, Supt.  
Extension Department.

"Sitting down is not a good way to wait for opportunity."

"Many shipwrecks of faith are made upon the icebergs of frozen philosophy."





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### PROLOGUE.

It was in the woods that the girl of the Limberlost found her education, her love, her happiness and other good things, so, rightly, the air of the trees is in this story of her life. Here is a tale for lovers of the woods and for others who like a simple story well told by one who knows the forest, can tell about "home folks" and can find the interest in everyday lives. Through these pages flutter the brilliant butterfly of tangled romance, the more sober butterfly, no less beautiful, of noble, quiet lives, well lived, and the gray moth of sorrow borne needlessly for many years. And if you listen closely you may hear the buzz of the little, busy existence of Billy, a youngster worth your knowing.

### SYNOPSIS

Although a good scholar, Elnora Comstock, entering high school, is abashed by her country dress. She needs \$20 for books and tuition fees. Her mother is unsympathetic, and Elnora tells her troubles to Wesley Sinton, an old neighbor.

When Elnora was born her father was drowned in a swamp, embittering her mother's life. Elnora determines to raise money by gathering forest specimens. The Sinton family clothes her for.

Elnora, getting her books cheaply, finds a market with the Bird Woman for butterflies, Indian relics, etc.

Mrs. Comstock's devotion to her husband's memory will not permit her to sell trees or have oil wells dug on her land. The Sinton family brings Elnora new clothing.

Elnora is delighted with her outfit. Her mother says she must pay for it. Wesley and Margaret Sinton discuss the girl's affairs.

Pete Corson, a Limberlost frequenter, warns Elnora not to visit the Limberlost at night or go far into the swamp at any time.

Billy, a bright but untrained little chap, with a shiftless father and hungry brother and sister, gets Elnora's luncheon. Wesley, troubled by Corson's warning, investigates.

Sadie Reed laughed shortly. "You needn't trouble," she said, "I was fooled. I thought they were expensive quills. I wanted them for a twenty dollar velvet toque to match my new suit. If they are picked off the ground, really, I couldn't use them."

"Only in spots," said Elnora. "They don't just cover the earth. Phoebe Simms' peacocks are the only ones within miles of Onabasha, and they moult but once a year. If your hat only cost \$20 it's hardly good enough for those quills. You see, the Almighty made and colored those himself, and he puts the same kind on Phoebe Simms' peacocks that he put on the head of the family in the beginning. Any old manufactured quill from New York or Chicago will do for your little twenty dollar hat. You ought to have something infinitely better than that to be worthy of quills that are made by the Creator."

How those girls did laugh! One of them walked by Elnora to the auditorium, sat with her during exercises and tried to talk whenever she dared to keep Elnora from seeing the curious and admiring looks bent upon her. For the brown eyed boy whistled, and there was pantomime of all sorts going on behind Elnora's back that day. Happy with her books no one knew how much she saw, and from her absorption in her studies it was evident she cared too little to notice. It soon developed that to be inconspicuous and to work was all Elnora craved.

After school she went again to the home of the Bird Woman, and together they visited the swamp and took away more specimens. This time Elnora asked the Bird Woman to keep the money until noon of the next day, when she would call for it and have it

added to her bank account. She slowly walked home, for the visit to the swamp had brought back full force the experience of the morning. Again and again she examined the crude little note, for she did not know what it meant, yet it bred vague fear.

### CHAPTER VIII.

Wherein Mrs. Comstock Indulges in "Frills" and Billy Reappears.

It was Wesley Sinton who really wrestled with the problem as he drove about his business. He did not have to ask himself what it meant; he knew. The old Corson gang was still holding together. Elder members who had escaped the law had been joined by a younger brother of Jack's, and they met in the thickest of the few remaining fast places of the swamp to drink, gamble and loaf. Then, suddenly, there would be a robbery in some country house where a farmer that day had sold his wheat or corn and not paid a visit to the bank, or in some neighboring village.

The home of Mrs. Comstock and Elnora adjoined the swamp. Sinton's land lay next, and not another residence or man easy to reach in case of trouble. Whoever wrote that note had some human kindness in his breast, but the fact stood revealed that he feared his strength if Elnora was delivered into his hands. Where had he been the previous night when he heard that prayer? Was that the first time he had been in such proximity? Sinton drove fast, for he wished to reach the swamp before Elnora and the Bird Woman would go there for more moths.

At almost 4 he came to the case, and dropping on his knees studied the ground, every sense alert. He found two or three little heel prints. Those were made by Elnora or the Bird Woman. What Sinton wanted to learn was whether all the rest were the footprints of one man. It was easily seen they were not. There were deep, even tracks made by fairly new shoes, and others where a well worn heel cut deeper on the inside of the print than at the outer edge. Undoubtedly some of Corson's old gang were watching the case and the visits of the women to it. There was no danger that anyone would attack the Bird Woman. She never went to the swamp at night, and on her trips in the daytime every one knew that she carried a revolver, understood how to use it and pursued her work in a fearless manner.

Sinton was afraid for Elnora, yet he did not want to add the burden of fear to Katharine Comstock's trouble or to disturb the joy of Elnora in her work. He stopped at the cabin and slowly went up the walk. Mrs. Comstock was sitting on the front step with some sewing. She dropped her work on her lap, laid her hands on it and looked into his face with a sneer.

"You didn't let any grass grow under your feet," she said.

Sinton saw her white, drawn face and comprehended.

"I went to pay a debt and see about this opening of the ditch, Kate."

"You said you were going to prosecute me."

"Good gracious, Kate!" cried Sinton. "Is that what you have been thinking all day? I told you before I left yesterday that I would not need to do that. I want to ask you if you ever see anything about the swamp that makes you think the old Corson gang is still alive?"

"Can't say that I do," said Mrs. Comstock. "There's kind of dancing lights there sometimes, but I supposed it was just people passing along the road with lanterns."

"Kate, I have got to tell you something. Elnora stopped at the case this morning, and somebody had been into it in the night."

"Broke the lock?"

"No. Used a duplicate key. Today I heard there was a man here last night. I want to nose around a little."

Sinton went to the east end of the cabin and looked up at the window.

There was no way any one could have reached it without a ladder, for the logs were hewed and mortar filled the cracks even. Then he went to the west end. The willow faced him as he turned the corner. He examined the trunk carefully. There was no mistake about small particles of black swamp muck adhering to the sides of the tree. He reached the low branches and climbed the willow. There was earth on the large limb crossing Elnora's window. He stood on it, holding the branch as had been done the night before, and looked into the room. He could see very little, but he knew that if it had been dark outside and sufficiently light for Elnora to study inside he could have seen vividly. He brought his face close to the netting, and he could see the bed with its head to the east, at its foot the table with the candles and the chair before it, and then he knew where the man had been who had heard Elnora's prayer.

Mrs. Comstock had followed around the corner and stood watching him. "Do you think some slinking hulk was up there peekin' in at Elnora?" she demanded indignantly.

"There is muck on the trunk and plenty on the limb," said Sinton. "Haden't you better get a saw and let me take this branch off?"

"No, I hadn't," said Mrs. Comstock. "First place, Elnora's climbed from that window on that limb all her life, and it's hers; second place, no one gets ahead of me after I've had warning. Any crow that perches on that roost again will get its feathers somewhat scattered. Look along the fence there and see if you can find where he came in."

The place was easy to find as was a trail leading for some distance west of the cabin.

"You just go home and don't fret yourself," said Mrs. Comstock. "I'll take care of this. If you should hear the dinner bell at any time in the night you come down. But I wouldn't say anything to Elnora. She best keep her mind on her studies if she's going to school."

When the work was finished that night Elnora took her books and went to her room to prepare some lessons, but every few minutes she looked toward the swamp to see if there were lights near the case. Mrs. Comstock raked together the coals in the cooking stove, got out the lunch box, and, sitting down, she studied it grimly. At last she arose.

"Wonder how it would do to show Mag Sinton a frill or two," she murmured.

Mrs. Comstock was up early and without a word handed Elnora the luncheon case as she left the next morning.

"Thank you, mother," said Elnora and went on her way.

She walked down the road, looking straight ahead until she came to the corner, where she usually entered the swamp. She paused, glanced that way and smiled. Then she turned and looked back. There was no one coming in any direction. She kept to the road until well around the corner, then she stopped and sat on a grassy spot, laid her books beside her and opened the lunch box. She scarcely could believe her senses. Half the bread compartment was filled with dainty sandwiches of bread and butter sprinkled with the yolk of egg and the rest with three large slices of the most fragrant spice cake imaginable. The meat dish contained shaved cold ham, of which she knew the quality; the salad was tomatoes and celery, and the cup held preserved pear, clear as amber. There was milk in the bottle, two tissue wrapped cucumber pickles in the folding drinking cup and a fresh napkin in the ring. No lunch was ever daintier or more palatable. Of that Elnora was perfectly sure. And her mother had prepared it for her.

She glanced around her and then to her old refuge, the sky. "She does love me!" cried the happy girl. "Sure as you're born she loves me; she just hasn't found it out yet!"

She was to go to the Bird Woman's after school for the last load from the case. Saturday she would take the arrow points and specimens to the bank. That would exhaust her present supplies and give her enough money ahead to pay for books, tuition and clothes for at least two years. She would work early and late gathering nuts. In October she would sell all the ferns she could find. She must collect specimens of all tree leaves before they fell, gather nests and cocoons later and keep her eyes wide open for anything the grades could use. She would see the superintendent that night about selling specimens to the ward buildings. She must be ahead of anyone else if she wanted to furnish these things. So she approached the bridge.

That it was occupied could be seen from a distance. As she came up she found the small boy of yesterday awaiting her with a confident smile.

"We brought you something!" he announced without greeting. "This is Jimmy and Belle—and we brought you a present."

He offered a parcel wrapped in brown paper.

"Why, how lovely of you!" said Elnora. "I supposed you had forgotten me when you ran away so fast yesterday."

"Now, I didn't forget you," said the boy. "I wouldn't forget you, not ever! Why, I was ist a-burrying to take them things to Jimmy and Belle. My, they was glad!"

Elnora glanced at the children. They sat on the edge of the bridge, obviously elated in a garment each, very dirty and unkempt, a little boy and a girl of about seven and nine. Elnora's heart began to ache.

"Say," said the boy, "ain't you going to look what we have gave you?"

"I thought it wasn't polite to look before people," answered Elnora. "Of course I will if you would like to have me."

Elnora opened the package. She had been presented with a quarter of a stale loaf of baker's bread and a big piece of ancient bologna.

"But don't you want this yourselves?" she asked in surprise.

"Gosh, no! I mean ist plain no," said the boy. "We always have it. We got stacks this morning. Pa's come out of it now, and he's so sorry he got more 'an ever we can eat. Have you had any before?"

"No," said Elnora, "I never did."

The boy's eyes brightened and the girl moved restlessly.

"We thought maybe you hadn't," said the boy. "First you ever have, you like it real well, but when you don't have anything else for a long time, years an' years, you git so tired."

He hitched at the string which held his trousers and eyed Elnora speculatively.

"I don't s'pose you'd trade what you got in that box for ist old bread and bologna now, would you? Mebby you'd like it! And I know, I ist know, what you got would taste like heaven to Jimmy and Belle. They never had nothing like that. Not even Belle, and she's most ten. No, sir-ee, they never tasted things like you got."

Elnora knelt on the bridge, opened the box and divided her lunch into three equal parts, the smaller boy getting most of the milk. Then she told them it was school time and she must go.

"Why don't you put your bread and bologna in the nice box?" asked the boy.

"Of course," said Elnora. "I didn't think."

When the box was arranged to the children's satisfaction all of them accompanied Elnora to the corner where she turned toward the high school. Elnora and Billy led the way, Jimmy and Belle followed.

"Billy," said Elnora, "I would like you much better if you were cleaner. Surely you have water. Can't you children get some soap and wash yourselves? Gentlemen are never dirty. You want to be a gentleman, don't you?"

"Is being clean all you have to do to be a gentleman?"

"No," said Elnora. "You must not say bad words and you must be kind and polite to your sister."

"Must Belle be kind and polite to me, else she ain't a lady?"

"Yes."

"Then Belle's no lady?" said Billy succinctly.

Elnora could say nothing more just then, and she bade them goodby and started them home.

"The poor little souls!" she mused. "I think the Almighty put them in my way to show me real trouble. I won't be likely to spend much time pitying myself while I can see them." She glanced at the lunch box. "What on earth do I carry this for? I never had anything that was so strictly ornamental! One sure thing! I can't take this stuff to the high school. You never seem to know just what is going to happen to you while you are there."

As if to provide a way out of her difficulty a big dog arose from a lawn and came toward the gate, wagging his tail. "If those children ate the stuff, it can't possibly kill him!" thought Elnora, so she offered the bologna. The dog accepted it graciously, and, being a pedigreed beast, he trotted around to a side porch and laid the bologna before his mistress. The woman snatched it, screaming, "Come, quick! Some one is trying to poison Pedro!" Her daughter came running from the house. "Go see who is on the street. Hurry!" cried the excited mother.

Ellen Brownlee ran and looked. Elnora was a half block away, and no one nearer. Ellen called loudly, and Elnora stopped. Ellen came running toward her.

"Did you see anyone give our dog something?" she cried as she approached.

Elnora saw no escape.

"I gave it a piece of bologna myself," she said. "It was fit to eat. It wouldn't hurt the dog."

Ellen stood and looked at her. "Of course, I didn't know it was your dog," explained Elnora, and she told Ellen about Billy and Jimmy and Belle and the sacrificed luncheons.

"Wait until I run back and tell mother about the dog, and get my books," said Ellen.

Elnora waited, and that morning she walked down the hall and into the auditorium beside one of the very nicest girls in Onabasha, and it was the fourth day. But the surprise came at noon when Ellen insisted upon Elnora lunching at the Brownlee home and convulsed her parents and family and overwhelmed Elnora by a greatly magnified but moderately accurate history of her lunch box.

"Gee, but it's a box, daddy!" cried the laughing girl. "It's carved leather and fastens with a strap that's got her name on it. Inside are trays for things all complete, and it bears evidence of having inclosed delicious food, but Elnora never gets any. She's carried it two days now, and both times it has been empty before she reached school. Isn't that killing?"

"It is, Ellen. In more ways than one. No girl is going to eat breakfast at 6 o'clock, walk three miles and do good work with no lunch. You can't tell me anything about that box. I sold it last Monday night to Wesley Sinton, one of my good country customers. He told me it was a present for a girl who was worthy of it, and I see he was right."

When Elnora entered the coat room after having had luncheon with Ellen Brownlee there was such a difference

in the atmosphere that she could feel it.

"I am almost sorry I have these clothes," she said to Ellen.

"In the name of sense, why?" cried the astonished girl.

"Every one is so nice to me in them, it just sets me to wondering if in time I could have made them be equally friendly in the others."

Ellen looked at her introspectively.

"Well, yes, I believe you could," she announced at last. "But it would have taken time and heartache, and your mind would have been less free to work on your studies. No one is happy without friends, and I just simply can't study when I am unhappy."

That night the Bird Woman made the last trip to the swamp. Every specimen she possibly could use had been purchased at a fair price, and three additions had been made to the bank book, carrying the total to a little past \$200. There remained the Indian relics to sell on Saturday, and Elnora had secured the order to furnish material for nature work for the grades. Life suddenly grew very full. There was the most exciting interesting work for every hour, and that work was to pay high school expenses and start the college fund. There was just one little rift in her joy. All of it would have been so much better if she could have told her mother and given the money into her keeping. But the struggle to get a start had been so terrible, Elnora was afraid to take the risk.

When she reached home she only told her mother that the last of the things had been sold that evening.

"I think," said Mrs. Comstock, "that we will get Wesley to move that box over here back of the garden for you. There you are apt to get tolled farther into the swamp than you intend to go, and you might mire or something. There ought to be just the same things in our woods and along our swampy places as there are in the Limberlost. Can't you hunt your stuff here?"

"I can try," said Elnora. "I don't know what I can find until I do. Our woods are undisturbed, and there is a possibility they might be even better hunting than the swamp. But I wouldn't have Freckles' case moved for the world. He might come back some day and not like it. I've tried to keep his room the best I could, and taking out the box would make a great hole in one side of it. Store boxes don't cost much. I will have Uncle Wesley buy me one and set it up wherever hunting looks the best early in the spring. I would feel safer at home."

### CHAPTER IX.

Wherein Mrs. Comstock Manipulates Margaret, and Billy Acquires a Residence.

Elnora hurried upstairs to change her dress. Margaret Sinton came that night, bringing a beautiful blue one in its stead and carried away the other to launder.

"Do you mean to say those dresses are to be washed every two days?" questioned Mrs. Comstock.

"They have to be to look fresh," replied Margaret. "We want our girl sweet as a rose."

"Well, of all things!" cried Mrs. Comstock. "Every two days! Any girl who can't keep a dress clean longer than that is a dirty girl. You'll wear the goods out and fade the colors with so much washing."

"We'll have a clean girl anyway."

"Well, if you like the job you can have it," said Mrs. Comstock. "I don't mind the washing, but I'm so inconvenient with an iron."

Elnora sat late that night working hard over her lessons. The next morning she put on her blue dress and ribbon, and in those she was a picture. Mrs. Comstock caught her breath with a queer stirring around her heart and looked twice to be sure of what she saw. As Elnora gathered her books her mother silently gave her the lunch box.

"Feels heavy," said Elnora gayly.

"And smelly!"

Elnora went down the road thinking of the children with whom she probably would divide. Of course, the bridge would be occupied again. So she stopped and opened the box. Undoubtedly Mrs. Comstock was showing Margaret Sinton the "frills." The cake was still fresh, and there were four slices. The sandwiches had to be tasted twice before Elnora discovered that beechnuts had been used in a peanut recipe, and they were a great improvement. There were preserved strawberries in the cup, potato salad with mint and cucumber in the dish and a beautifully browned squab from the stable loft.

"I don't want to be selfish," murmured Elnora, "but it just seems as if I can't give away this lunch. If mother did not put love into it she's substituted something that's likely to fool me."

She almost felt her steps lagging as she approached the bridge. A very hungry dog had been added to the trio of children. Elnora loved all dogs and, as usual, this one came to her in friendliness. The children said "Good morning!" with alacrity, and another paper parcel lay conspicuous.

"How are you this morning?" inquired Elnora.

"All right," cried the three, while the dog sniffed ravenously at the lunch box and beat a perfect tattoo with his tail.

"How did you like the bologna?" questioned Billy eagerly.

"One of the girls took me to lunch at her home yesterday," answered Elnora.

Dawn broke beautifully over Billy's streaked face. He caught the package and thrust it toward Elnora.

"Then maybe you'd like to try the bologna today!"

The dog leaped in glad apprehension of something, and Belle scrambled to her feet and took a step forward. The look of famished greed in her eyes was more than Elnora could bear. She opened the box and divided the milk between Billy and the girl. She gave each a piece of cake leaving one and a sandwich. Billy pressed forward eagerly, bitter disappointment on his face, and the elder boy forgot his charge.

"Aw, I thought they'd be meat!" lamented Billy.

Elnora gave way.

"There is!" she said gladly. "There is a little pigeon bird. I want just a teeny piece of the breast, for a sort of keepsake, just one bite, and you can have the rest among you."

Elnora drew the knife from its holder and cut off the wishbone. Then she held the bird toward the girl.

"You can divide it," she said. The dog made a bound and seizing the squab sprang from the bridge and ran for his life. The girl and boy hurried after him. With awful eyes Billy stared and swore tempestuously. Elnora



The Girls Scattered Before Him.

caught him and clapped her hand over the little mouth. A delivery wagon came tearing down the street, the horse running full speed, passed the fleeing dog with the girl and boy in pursuit and stopped at the bridge. High school girls began to roll from all sides of it.

"A rescue, a rescue!" they shouted. It was Ellen Brownlee and her crowd, and every girl of them carried a big parcel. They took in the scene as they approached. The fleeing dog, with something in its mouth, the half naked girl and boy chasing it, told the story. Those girls screamed with laughter as they watched the pursuit.

"Thank goodness, I saved the wishbone," said Elnora. "As usual, I can prove that there was a bird." She turned toward the box. Billy had improved the time. He had the last piece of cake in one hand and the last bite of salad disappeared in one great gulp. Then the girls shouted again.

"Let's have a sample ourselves," suggested one. She caught up the box and handed out the remaining sandwich. Another girl divided it into bites each little over an inch square, and then she lifted the cup lid and deposited a preserved strawberry on each bite. "One, two, three—altogether now!" she cried.

Billy let out a roar. "You old mean things!" he screamed.

In an instant he was down in the road and handfuls of dust began to fly among them. The girls scattered before him.

"Billy!" cried Elnora. "Billy! I'll never give you another bite as long as I live if you throw dust on any one!" Then Billy dropped the dust, bored both fists into his eyes and fled sobbing into Elnora's new blue skirt. She stooped to meet him and consolation began.

After the luncheon was given to the three children Elnora was hustled into the wagon with the girls and driven on the run to the high school. They sang a song beginning:

Elnora, please give me a sandwich; I'm ashamed to ask for cake,

as they went on. Elnora did not know it, but that was her initiation. She belonged to "the crowd." She only knew that she was happy and vaguely wondered what her mother and Aunt Margaret would have said about the proceedings.

Saturday morning Elnora helped her mother with the work. When she had finished Mrs. Comstock told her to go to Sinton's and wash her Indian relics so that she would be ready to accompany Wesley to town in the afternoon. Elnora hurried down the road and was soon at the cistern with a tub busily washing arrow points, stone axes, tubes, pipes and skin cleaning implements. There were not so many points as she had supposed, and some she had thought the finest were chipped and broken. Still there was quite a large box of perfect pieces to carry to the city.

Then Elnora hurried home, dressed and was waiting when the carriage reached the gate. She stopped at the bank with the box, and Sinton went to do his marketing and a little shopping for his wife.

At the dry goods store Mr. Brownlee called to him: "Hello, Sinton! How do you like the fate of your lunch box?" Then he began to laugh.

"I always hate to see a man laughing alone," said Sinton. "It looks so self-

(Continued next week.)



## BLANCHING IS ESSENTIAL IN PRODUCING TENDER CELERY

Several Methods May Be Utilized According to Quantity Grown, Varieties and Conditions of Culture—Best Quality Obtained By Banking the Plants With Earth

(By L. M. Montgomery, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.)



Blanching celery by the use of boards. Best for early varieties.

The blanching of celery is accomplished by excluding the light from the developing leaf stalks. This prevents the formation of the green coloring matter and is conducive to crisp, tender stalks.

In the home garden any one of several methods of blanching may be utilized according to the quantity grown, varieties, and conditions of culture.

For celery planted in rows not more than 3 feet apart the blanching may be successfully accomplished by means of wire crossties. The bottoms of the boards should have a sufficient quantity of earth thrown against them to fix their position and exclude all light. This method is particularly applicable to the early, so-called self-blanching varieties. If larger, later varieties are grown and sufficient room has been allowed between the rows, the best quality of celery will be obtained by banking the plants with earth after they have attained some size and the warmer weather has passed. First, go over the plants and draw the stems into a compact clump with the hand and draw up moist earth firmly about them. This will hold the stems in place so that upon subsequent additions of earth none will get into the heart of the plant to discolor it or cause it to rot. Additional earth may be drawn up against the plants as they increase in height. If desired, celery, so treated, may be allowed to remain where grown until wanted for use. After severe frosts, and as cold weather approaches, cover over the tops with leaves or straw and then with earth if severe freezes are anticipated. Green celery will be uninjured by quite severe frosts, but when in the blanched condition is very easily affected by low temperatures.

Common drain tile may also be used with good results by placing a tile upright over each plant, allowing the leaf ends to extend over the top of the tile. This method is suitable if the celery is grown in beds and when the weather is not likely to get hot and sultry.

Ordinary brown wrapping paper or newspaper may be used in much the same way by drawing the stems together and wrapping the paper rea-



Common drain tile can be used for blanching celery.

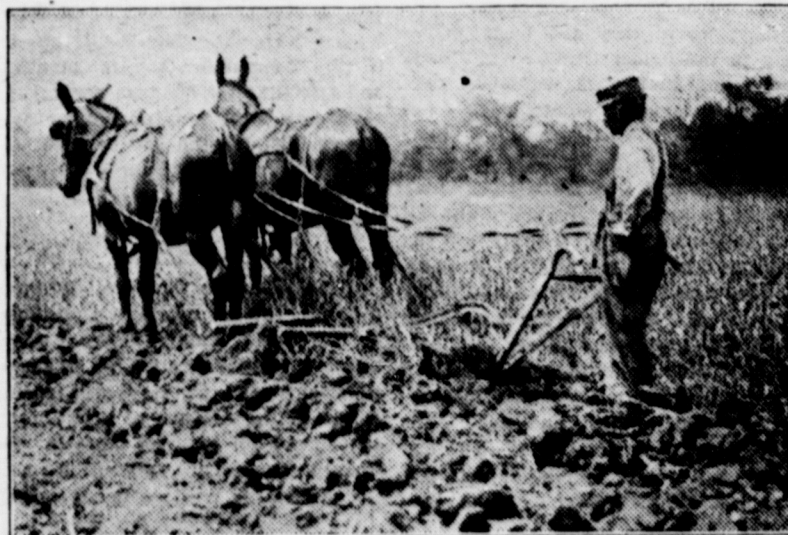
solutely tight about the bunch and tying loosely.

Celery that is to be placed in storage will keep better if allowed to develop outside without any blanching.

Take up the plants, in the late fall before hard frosts occur, with a quantity of earth on the roots and set rather closely in a cool place where the light may be excluded. A little water should be applied to the roots, but avoid getting any on the leaves.

Provide for ventilation, but exclude frosty temperatures and light.

## COVER CROPS ADD HUMUS TO SOIL



Turning Under Rye Grown as a Cover Crop—This Work Should Be Done Early in the Season.

Although the crops of this season have not been entirely harvested the foresighted farmer has been thinking about those of next year. In order to raise a larger crop, he desires to have his soil a little more fertile, and to this end has been considering the value of a cover crop and its effect upon the soil. Cover crops are just what the name indicates; i. e., crops used to cover the land during the winter. We are beginning to realize that it is not desirable to have the soil bare during the dormant period of the year. Soils are influenced, not only by their treatment during the growing period, but the effect of one year's operations are often felt the next season. Soil fertility is quite largely dependent upon bacterial action. All through the growing season bacteria have been busy causing decay and by the process of nitrification changing the nitrogen of the soil to nitrates. These nitrates are then used by plants as food. Bacteria stay at their work late in the fall, and do not entirely stop until the soil is frozen. Where the young wheat or grass in growing the nitrates are taken up by the roots and used by the plants; where the ground is bare the nitrates, they must remain in the soil unchanged. The heavy rains of winter and spring are apt to wash a large part

of them away. This can not happen if they have been used by growing plants. In the spring, when the partly-grown crop is plowed under, the nitrogen again becomes available for next season's crop.

A second benefit from the use of cover crops should not be overlooked. When plowed under in the spring considerable organic matter is added to the soil. In keeping up soil fertility, those men who have made a thorough study of the matter quite generally agree that it is essential to have some material in the soil which is actively decaying. It is not enough to simply have it there, but it must be rotting. Clover sods, manure and green crops, such as partly-grown rye, supply such material. Its decay brings about beneficial changes in the plant food of the soil.

The adoption of a good rotation reduces the necessity for a cover crop, as the soil is then occupied most of the time with vegetation. If corn follows corn, or if in other ways the condition arises that the soil is to be bare during the fall and winter, it is well to consider the advantage of using a cover crop.

M. A. BACHTELL,  
College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

## INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.  
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

### Taking Care of the Corn

This has been an unusually good fall for drying out the corn, as there have been but two general rains since the corn was cut. But yet care must be taken in cribbing the corn not to pile too much together, especially if it has been cut and shocked in very large shocks and the husking and cribbing have to be done in a wet time. It is better to wait till it dries off some so the ears will be dry when put in the crib. The corn that has been topped and left standing in the field can be husked and put in the crib any time now.

Just here I might say that I can't see why so many farmers cut their corn 16 hills square or even larger where it is not the intention to seed the ground. Corn that will yield 8 to 12 barrels or more per acre should not be cut more than 10 hills square, and corn that will yield from 4 to 7 barrels should not be cut larger than 12 hills square in order to allow

low the corn to cure out rapidly enough to husk out and crib before bad weather. It will cure enough sooner in small shocks to more than offset the slight injury to fodder by additional exposure in smaller shocks. Then the corn can be husked and cribbed safely early in November and the fodder bound into bundles and four shocks set together in one big fodder shock, where it will keep well until husking is done when it should be stacked close to the barn, where it is to be fed and the stalks used in making manure.

If you have not already saved your seed corn don't fail to do so when you husk out your corn, for you are taking too great chances if you wait till spring. Many farmers paid \$2 a bushel for it last spring. You can save your own now, worth 50 cents a bushel, and it will be better than what you pay so much for in the spring.

### Take Care of the Cane Seed

I have noticed several cases this week where the cane tops were gathered into the barn in large piles where it is moulding badly. Examine yours and see if it is in good condition. Nearly every farmer has come to realize that cane seed is a very valuable feed even if he does not use it for seed. It is especially good for chickens and young stock. Cane seed will keep the hens laying in the winter time when eggs are 30 cents a dozen if you give them proper care in other particulars.

If your cane tops are in a pile on the ground in the barn or in a heap some place where the air can't get through it, gather them up and spread them out in the barn loft where they

will dry out thoroughly and keep dry and not mould. Better pick out a good lot of the best heads and tie them together in a bundle and take them up into the attic of the house and hang them to a rafter where the mice can't reach them. Possibly your neighbor as well as yourself will need some seed in the spring.

Many of the smaller farmers have already fed up all their oats and a fourth of their corn. Stop and think that there was no feed at all left over from last year and that feed will be scarce and high again next spring. Don't sell your corn this fall if you can possibly hold it, for it will certainly be much higher in the Spring.

### Free Seed Test in Kentucky

It may not be generally known to farmers and others in Kentucky that the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station is well equipped to test samples that may be submitted with a view to learning their quality, either as to purity or germination. A new laboratory for this work has been planned and is now nearing completion. When our incubators and other appliances are established it will be one of the most complete in this country.

The Station has already won a reputation for work of this sort not only in this country, but in Europe, and those sending samples can be assured that they will be tested well and as promptly as our facilities will permit. Samples will be examined in the order in which they are received.

To get fair tests it is necessary that the samples be taken from a

bulk lot after a thorough mixing of the seeds. Samples of red clover, sapling clover, alsike clover, alfalfa, orchard grass, English blue-grass and rye-grass should contain two ounces each. Samples of Kentucky blue-grass, Canada blue-grass, red top and timothy should weigh one ounce each. The samples should be put in a stout paper envelope, not in ordinary correspondence envelopes because these are easily broken in the postoffice and let the seeds escape. Put your complete address, plainly written, on each envelope sent us and forward to the Division of Entomology and Botany, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky. In writing to us always state whether both purity and germination tests are wanted.

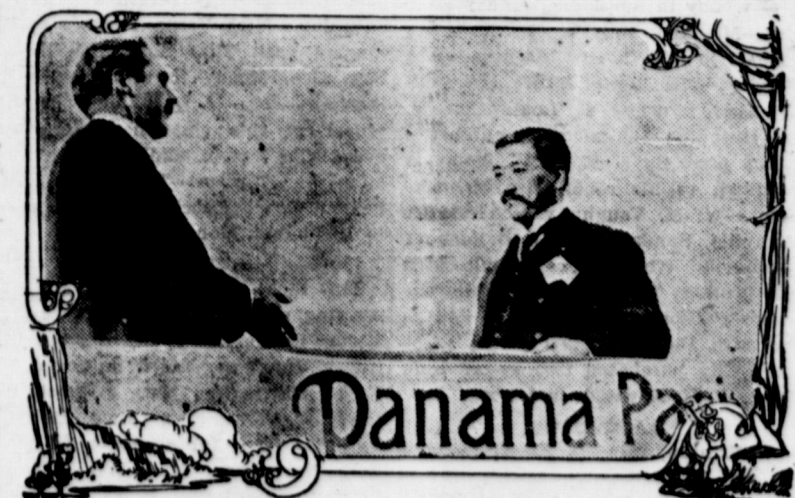
H. Graham,  
Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

### RAISING GOOD CABBAGE

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears the following:

"A reader complains that for some years he has been unable to grow good heads of cabbage on account of a disease causing the leaves, beginning with the lower ones, to turn yellow and drop off. Some relief may be found for this and various other cabbage troubles, I think, for another

year at least, in applying a good dressing of lime to the garden this fall. A still better way would be to secure, next year, good, healthy plants and set them in a new patch, preferably a rich piece of recently turned clover-sod. Cabbages are gross feeders, and it takes manure or fertilizers, of the latter, especially potash (muriate), to produce big heads and a big crop. On most farms such a piece of land can easily be set apart to raise such a valuable crop as late cabbages."



PRESIDENT CHARLES C. MOORE OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION PRESENTING DEED TO JAPAN'S SITE TO COMMISSIONER GENERAL HARUKI YAMAWAKI.

HIS Imperial Japanese Majesty's Commissioners to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition dedicated Japan's site in the Presidio Reservation on Wednesday, Sept. 18, in the presence of more than 10,000 people. The ceremonies were highly impressive and were deeply appreciated by the representatives of the Japanese Government Commissioners, Haruki Yamawaki, Goichi Takeda and Yashikatsu Katayama. The deed to the site was presented by President Charles C. Moore to Commissioner General Yamawaki, who accepted it in behalf of the Japanese government.

## BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management  
FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF  
THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?

What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinamore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money? THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the BEREACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

### Berea College

REV. CHAS. F. HUBBARD, D. D., Dean

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

### Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	WINTER TERM	SPRING TERM
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 11, 1912	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 30, 1912	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, 1913	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	\$17.75	\$17.75	\$17.75
Board 5 weeks, due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$24.50	\$24.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$24.50	\$24.50	\$24.50

### Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

\*This does not include the dollar deposit, nor money for books or laundry.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 16 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Apply! Fall Term began September 11.  
For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,  
D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.



## How Hookworm Disease Keeps Students From Doing Good Work

ONE of the many evil effects of hookworm disease is that it reduces mental as well as physical vigor. In schools the students who have the disease are always backward as compared with the healthy students. This has been proved in many instances and may be seen in any school where there are infected pupils.

In a college in Mississippi 625 students were examined microscopically, and the results showed that in every instance the ones infected with hookworms were behind their schoolmates both in their studies and in athletics.

Infected men and boys was 86, and of the fifty-five noninfected men and boys it was 84.

The same thing holds true in the case of girls. In one girls' college where all the students were examined many infected persons were found. There were two sisters in the school, one of whom was infected and the other not. The infected sister had a grade of 78, while her sister had a grade of 87. The infected sister is forced to devote two years to each year's course, while her sister goes on.

Fifty-six infected girls in this school had an average grade of 77.75, while



EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE.

The three boys pictured above are of about the same age. The tallest one in the center is seventeen years old and weighs 160 pounds. Although living in a community where many suffered, he had no hookworm infection. The boy in the dark suit is eighteen years old and weighs 120 pounds. He is infected with the disease. The other boy is also eighteen, but he weighs only a hundred pounds and has the appearance of a thirteen-year-old youngster. He is heavily infected with hookworms.

In fact, only one athlete was infected at all. Of the 144 officers of the student body, places won by superior attainments, only five were infected. Twenty-five men, each five feet ten inches tall, who were noninfected averaged 156 pounds in weight. Twenty-five infected men of the same height weighed an average of only 147 pounds.

In scholarship, among twenty-five noninfected students, five made an average grade of 90 and above, eleven made 85, five made 80, three made 75, and one made 65. Thus sixteen of the twenty-five made an average grade of above 85. Among twenty-five infected students none made 90, only two made 85, three made 80, eleven made 75, and nine made below 75. Thus only two of the infected students were able to reach the grade that was surpassed by sixteen of the noninfected students, all being college men from the same state and living under substantially the same circumstances.

This is proof of the evil effect of hookworm disease on mental development.

In another school in the same state the average grade of twenty-five lightly

the same number of noninfected girls selected at random had a grade standing of 89.28. Of these fifty-six noninfected girls, only two failed of final passage, while seventeen of the fifty-six infected girls failed.

A county superintendent of education wrote the following:

Up to the 1st of February 1,910 school children in my county had been examined microscopically, of which number 1,348 were found infected with hookworm disease; 934 of these had got their first treatment, 693 their second and 615 their third treatment. Marked improvement is seen on every hand. Pupils have a better color, and the teachers tell me that their work is easier since the treatment than before. Over 3,000 microscopical examinations will be made in the county before the work closes. This will include people of all ages.

There was some opposition at first, but as the people gradually saw results the interest in the matter greatly increased. My little boy, only five years old, gained six pounds in three weeks after two treatments.

How important is the work of stamping out hookworm disease is shown by these figures, that prove that infected students are backward in their studies and that in some sections thirteen out of every sixteen pupils are infected!

ents, for example:

Cora Wilson Stewart has won national fame by her very efficient service as superintendent of Rowan County schools.

The great schools of Chicago are ably managed by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

Mary Lyon, like the undersigned, was a poor mountain girl. She struggled against great odds to secure an education but succeeded and became the founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary which made possible for the first time in the history of the world a general, liberal education for girls.

Having taught in the public schools of Jackson County seven years, at Burning Springs in Clay County eight months and in the Foundation Schools of Berea College, two terms, I feel that I could serve my county efficiently in the office of Superintendent.

So, in response to many requests, I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, and I ask all friends of education to fall in line and unite irrespective of party in my support, thus securing a Superintendent of Schools, who is a promoter of education rather than a politician.

Anna Powell.

### McKEE

McKee, Nov. 4.—E. H. Fitch, who was billed to speak here in the behalf of the Republican party last Saturday did not come.—Judge J. W. Mullins moved to his farm on Pond Creek last week. L. C. Little moved into the house left vacant by him.—Miss Walvoord and Miss Ische of Annville were visiting here last Friday night and Saturday.—Mrs. James Tineher, Miss Emma Sparks and Miss Perrine will attend the State Convention of the Kings' Daughters in Louisville this week.—Mrs. D. G. Collier was visiting at Annville and

Whorter of this place, last Saturday.—M. H. Hornsby was at Big Hill and Berea a few days last week on business.—Mrs. Martha Hurst is visiting friends at Chestnutburg.—Several people from here attended church at Mt. Guilford, Sunday.—Mrs. Wm. Neely of Ethel is reported very sick with typhoid fever.

### ANNVILLE

Annville, Oct. 28.—The fall season continues nice and warm.—Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Rader and children, who have been visiting friends and relatives here for the last two weeks returned to their home at Paris, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Worthington, Mr. Crockett Cunagin and Mrs. J. S. Allen, from New York, are visiting in Hindman this week. They drove from here, so they could have the pleasure of seeing the mountain scenery.—The Misses Mattie and Pearl Medlock attended the revival on Moores Creek, Sunday, and took dinner with the Misses Lizzie and Sallie Little.—Miss Mollie Johnston visited her cousin, Mrs. L. C. Little, Friday night and Saturday, and attended the revival that was going on at Conway church.—Mrs. Sudie Abrams and her husband visited her father, H. L. Roark, Saturday and Sunday.—Chester Jones, from Tyner, attended Christian Endeavor here, Sunday night.—The school at Lincoln Hall Academy is progressing nicely. There are about 125 in attendance and we now have four teachers. Miss Walvoord is Principal and the Misses Ische and Mayskens, Primary and 8th grade teachers. Miss Zwemer has charge of the 4th and 5th grades and vocal music.

### MADISON COUNTY

#### KINGSTON

Kingston, Nov. 4.—The Misses Lydia Young, Fairy Settle and Leona Webb spent Thursday night with the Misses Flanery.—Miss Ethel Lawson who has

## ISN'T IT SO?

"The Gospel is not a message of rescue but of salvation. Rescue and saving are different things. It is necessary to pull a man out of a wreck but how much better to teach him to swim that he may get himself out of danger. What we want is more navigation laws, not life-lines. The Good Samaritan did well but what we need is better police protection. It is not enough to take people out of the slums, we must cleanse the slums, we must turn our better civilization into them. Rescue is fundamentally a social matter and a popular thing. The church has reached out and established hospitals, and carried over into the unevangelized world the instruments of Christianity, and is finding out that the question is not so much to save from hell but to lead people to Jesus Christ."

Weichburg last Thursday and Friday.—Haloween passed very quietly here, only a few tricks being played. There were three parties, one of which was given by the Christian Endeavor Society. They were all successful.

### TYNER

Tyner, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, who has been staying with her son, W. N. Riggs of Livingston, for the last six months, has returned home.—Mrs. Lizzie Peters of Blake has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore, the past week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Grant Hamilton, a baby girl, on the 19th. Her name is Anna May.—W. R. Rader is all smiles over the arrival of a girl baby in his home, Sunday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Reynolds visited in McWhorter, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Lottie Moore and family have returned to Louisville.—W. R. Reynolds has recently purchased a hay press for \$350.—G. W. Moore is confined to his room with rheumatism.—W. M. Vaughn visited in lower Annville, Sunday.—W. B. Bullock of Booneville stopped over night with his brother, T. P. Bullock, while enroute to London to visit his daughter, Mrs. Pigg.—Mr. Crit Gentry of Island City purchased two wagon beds from W. R. Reynolds last week.

### NATHANTON

Nathanton, Nov. 2.—Elizabeth and George Hornsby are planning to enter the winter term of school at Berea.—Mrs. Thomas Caudill and daughter, Mrs. James Wells, have returned from an extended visit with friends in Leslie County.—Married, Arthur Bond of High Knob and Mary S. Mc-

been spending several months with relatives in St. Paul, Ind., returned home, Monday.—Mrs. James Mufrey, left, Thursday, for Clay County, where she will visit relatives for the next few weeks.—Dr. F. Eakins and Chas. Powell made a business trip to Richmond, Thursday.—Mrs. Ella Stivers and Mrs. Nannie Lamb were shopping in Richmond, Wednesday.—Mrs. Author Riddle is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Sunny White at Lowell.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Powell of Big Hill spent the first of the week with the former's parents at this place.—Evan Adams, who has been employed by the Railroad Company, of Whitesburg for the past four months returned home, Saturday.—Miss Verna Parks spent Sunday with Miss Suda Powell.—Mrs. Geo. Moody is very sick with lagrippe.—Rev. D. L. Brandenburg will preach at this place next Saturday evening at 7 p. m. and Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.—The Misses Anna and Grace Roberts were shopping in Richmond, Monday.

### BLUE LICK

Blue Lick, Nov. 4.—S. F. Johnson is erecting a new stock barn.—Little Vester Evans has returned from the Gibson Infirmary much improved.—E. F. Harris has been seriously ill the past week.—Miss Grace Roberts left, Saturday, for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Clark, in Montana.—Arthur M. Flanery who is employed as assistant state dairyman at Raleigh, N. C., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flanery, from Wednesday until Saturday.—John Flanery left, Friday, for Raleigh.

### GO TO

## Settle's and Haley's Big Store at Big Hill, Ky.

See It Jam Full of Nice Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Tinware, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Flour, Meal, Lard and All Kinds of Groceries. See their Very Low Prices!

N. C., where he has secured employment.—Miss Maud Johnson entertained quite a number of her friends at a social, Saturday night. Many different kinds of games were played, after which refreshments were served, all having a good time.

### SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Nov. 3.—Rev. Brookshire filled his regular appointment at Silver Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Iva Anderson has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Jessie Moore.—Tobe Todd spent Sunday with his brother, Ras Todd.—Miss Mary Willie and Wallace House of Richmond have been visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Anderson.—Scott Lamb died at his home in Berea, Saturday evening, and was buried at the Silver Creek grave yard, Sunday evening. He leaves a wife and six children.—Wistard Johnson spent Sunday with his mother and father, W. A. Johnson.—Jno. Jones spent Saturday night with his sister in Richmond, Mrs. Tom Daniels, who is very sick.—Joe Lewis and W. A. Johnson are reconstructing the Berea and Big Hill pike. It is about completed and will make traveling much better this winter than last.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Moore and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Vaughn and little son spent Saturday and Sunday with their mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Anderson.—Prayer meeting is still held at Silver Creek every Wednesday night. The attendance is good and we hope all will continue to come and take part.

### BIG HILL

Big Hill, Nov. 4.—Every one here is busy talking about the election which comes off tomorrow.—Wash Lakes has sold his farm to E. E. Brockman, and bought Mr. Lamb's place nearby.—Enos Parker has moved to the Lakes' place.—Lincoln Castle has moved to the place vacated by Enos Parker.—E. E. Brockman expects to move, this week, to his farm recently bought from Sherman Settle.—Sherman Hurley's wife is seriously ill with muscular rheumatism.—Mrs. Kate Green and Dora Lewis spent last Sunday with Mrs. Green's daughter, Mrs. T. Chastain.—James Withers gave a social last Saturday night to the young folks near his home, which they greatly enjoyed.—School here is progressing nicely. The attendance is fine for this time of year.—Jessie Neely whose improvement was reported is worse again.—Mrs. James Hazelwood visited her two daughters at Big Hill, Saturday and Sunday, Mrs. Walter and Mrs. Forest Asbury.—Mrs. Wm. Haley's mother from Paint Lick was out to see her, Saturday.

### OWSLEYCOUNTY

#### COW CREEK

Cow Creek, Oct. 26.—The weather has been very cold within the past week with frosts.—W. T. Stafford, candidate for congress of the 10th District on the Progressive ticket, spoke here, Thursday afternoon, to a small crowd. J. W. Langley, his opponent, will get the largest number of the votes here.—Will Gabbard, Bob Baker and some others returned home from Winchester, Saturday, where they had been working in the fodder fields.—Wm. Reynolds and family, who have been making their home in Montana for the past two years, returned to their old home on Indian Creek last Saturday night and will make their home there.—Miss Nettie McGaffick was called to Pennsylvania, recently, by the sudden death of her brother, Howard.—Mrs. Rachel Reynolds of Cow Creek visited C. B. Gabbard's home last Monday.—Miss Mae Minter and brother visited relatives and friends on Cow Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Mattie Seale and Sue Bowman of Booneville visited their sister, Mrs. Rose Gabbard, Saturday night and Sunday.—The funeral sermon of Mrs. Lizzie Moore will be preached at Esau the first Sunday in November by Revs. Isaac Gabbard and L. C. Roberts.—Bro. Roberts, pastor of the Missionary Baptist church at Grassy Branch, filled his regular appointment last Saturday and Sunday. Three persons were baptized Saturday afternoon and given the right hand of fellowship into the church.—S. A. Gabbard was at Beattyville one day last week on business.—Gilbert Reynolds of McWhorter, Laurel County, is visiting his many friends and relatives here and at other points.—G. L. Griffin of St. Heleus, Ky., representing the W. T. Rawleigh Medicine Company of Freeport, Ill., was here this week calling on our citizens.—Jas. R. Gabbard and Ralph Minter attended church at Athens, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gabbard spent Saturday night and Sunday with their son, Henry.

### POSEY

Posey, Oct. 28.—The graded school is progressing nicely with the Misses Elizabeth Scovill, Nell Johnston and Mr. T. W. Skinner as teachers. The attendance has been splendid except for a few foddering weeks.—Doc McPherson thinks it is time people are getting ready for winter. One

day last week he had five men helping him open a new mine and raising coal, and has notified the people that he can supply them with coal.—Mrs. Rebecca Hamilton is visiting her father, Wm. Bonds.—Mr. Gilbert Reynolds of McWhorter passed thru here, Sunday, and paid some of his friends and relatives a short visit.—Dillard Bond, little son of Robert Bond, has typhoid.—The graded school at Vincent is advancing nicely with D. W. Mainous and O. J. Judd as teachers.—R. D. Hale and family have returned from Ohio, where they have been living for the past year.—Rev. Harve Johnson, the new pastor of the Booneville charge, filled his regular appointment at Clifty church.—Harve Price, Sr., and bride, nee Miss Cora Chestnut, attended church at Clifty.—The Literary Society at the graded school is progressing nicely.—Mrs. George Mainous is suffering a great deal with muscular rheumatism.—Mrs. Jeremiah Hyden, with her son and daughter have returned to their old home after a year's absence.—We are sorry to learn of so much typhoid being in Booneville, which has caused the death of little Lucile Hogg and Miss Isabel Goodman.

### EARNESTVILLE

Earnestville, Oct. 28.—We have had several light frosts but only three severe ones.—Everybody is hustling around trying to get coal in for winter.—Some farmers are gathering corn, which seems to be very early.—Most farmers have dug their Irish and sweet potatoes. Irish potatoes are extra good, but sweet potatoes are not so good.—S. A. Caudill has found and opened a good coal bank on his farm.—D. G. Brandenburg, a good citizen of this place and a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders of Travelers Rest, died and was buried under the fraternity ceremonies of both orders. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones.—Joe Childers and wife, Nettie, Harlan and Maud Ward of Midway, Ky., are visiting relatives at this place. They expect to return home, Wednesday.—Richard Ward and Joe Childers are going to Booneville today on business.—Aunt Cella Ward, age 84, has been very ill for several days, but is improving.—Richard Ward was blessed with a ten pound boy, Thursday night.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

#### ORLANDO

Orlando, Nov. 2.—Miss Lella Owens left, Sunday, for a three weeks visit at Norton, Va.—Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Maple Grove. Preaching by Rev. Dillard Parker.—Sunday School at Maple Grove is progressing nicely with Mrs. Rhoda Evans as teacher.—Miss Myrtle Mason and Miss Lella Owens made a flying trip to Wildie, Saturday, between trains.—Mrs. Jennie Adams of Mt. Vernon visited home folks here, Friday.—Miss Carrie Robinson was in Orlando, Saturday, shopping.—Miss Mary Slocum of White Oak, is staying with Mrs. M. T. Singleton.—Corn gathering is all the go in this community. Corn is plentiful and is selling for 50 cents per bushel.—Tuesday is election day and people are wishing for the day to pass off quietly.—Wm. Anglin was the welcome guest of Miss Mary Slocum in the afternoon, Sunday.

#### DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Oct. 26.—Bro. Childress failed to fill his regular appointment at Macedonia, today.—There was a special election called in Rockcastle County, Oct. 26, to vote on issuing bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of building pikes in the County.—Sherman Chastain is having his house newly covered.—Sherman Swinford has purchased a farm from R. A. Swinford, on which he intends to build some time in the near future.—Next Saturday and Sunday are regular meeting days at Clear Creek.—Hurrah for the Lumberjost Girl.

### CLAY COUNTY

#### VINE

Vine, Oct. 25.—Wilson Browning of Lee County is visiting friends and relatives here.—J. M. Wilson went to Louisville last week to get a new supply of goods.—Mary Rice and Nannie Bowman spent Sunday evening with Mrs. Julia Pennington.—John Browning moved to this neighborhood last Tuesday.—C. C. Clark has moved to the Eli Estridge house.—Singing school will begin today at the Silver Mine school house with Felix and Matt Pennington as teachers. Everybody is invited.—Harve Price of Owsley County, and Miss Cora Chestnut were married at the bride's home last Friday evening.—Frank Hicks and family are moving to their new home on Goose Creek.—Everybody was surprised to hear of the death of Bob Chestnut. He died last Thursday night and his remains were laid to rest in the Chestnut grave yard.

## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### JACKSON COUNTY

#### PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Kerby Knob, Oct. 21, 1912.  
Editor Citizen,  
Berea, Ky.

The number of people who gathered at Durham's Ridge last Saturday, the general behavior of the crowd, the fine community spirit shown and the abundant dinner that was served all bear evidence of the interest in education that the people of that community have. A campaign for better things has been carried on in the community and the people are responding. In fact it is the people's fight and they are going to win. Many remarked about the good results of the day's gathering.

A good program of songs and recitations, speeches, flag drills and general discussions had been prepared and many interesting things were heard and seen. I was glad to take part in the program and contribute what I could to the meeting.

"It is not a teachers' association, but the people's educational association," said Supt. Davis, and, judging from the interest manifested by the fathers, mothers and others present, he spoke the truth. It was in truth a people's meeting, such as I hope to see in every community in the

Kentucky mountains during the next few years. There was a time when such a meeting as this could not have been held so successfully in this part of Jackson County, but that was some yesterdays ago, before the present educational forces had aroused a new spirit among these hills.

Much of the success of that meeting was due to the presence of Miss Martha Durham in the Durham Ridge school. When the interior of her school room is seen, when the orderly atmosphere in and about the building is observed, when the interest and skill shown in her work and the interest manifested by her pupils is noticed it is not a difficult matter to explain how such a successful educational meeting can be held in the community.

The newer education for Jackson County will mean a teacher with the spirit and skill of Martha Durham in every school and an educational gathering like this at least once a year in every community.

John F. Smith.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

It is now no unusual thing for women to serve as County Superintendents, and in other high educational positions. A number of counties of this state have secured notable service from their women superintend-